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AN

ENGLISH AND WELCH

VOCABULARY:

OR, AN EASY GUIDE

TO THE

ANTIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS EVANS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A GRAMMAR

OF THE

WELCH LANGUAGE.

BY THOMAS RICHARDS.

MERTHYR:

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AN

ENGLISH AND WELCH VOCABULARY.

OF THINGS. AM BETHAU.

A Thing hath A Name,	Mae Peth yn meddu ar Enw, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Sign,	Arwydd, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Mark, or Note,	Nôd, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Mode, or Manner.	Trefn, *f. pl. t.* iadau.
A Kind,	Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Part,	Rhan, *f. pl. t.* au.
Or Member.	Neu Aelod, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Part is	Rhan yw
An Half,	Haner, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Fragment, or broken Part,	Darn neu Ran ddryllied dig, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Crumb, or, little Piece,	Briwsionyn, *m. pl.* Briwsion.
Things have also their	Mae Pethau yn meddu hefyd ar eu.
Cause,	Hachos, *m. pl. t.* ion.
Nature,	Naturiaeth, *f. pl. t.* au
Beginning,	Dechreuad, *m. pl. t.* au
End,	Diwedd, *m. pl. t.* iadau.
Order,	Trefn, *f. pl. t.* iadau.
Time,	Hamser, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
Place,	Lle, *m.* neu Sefyllfa, *f. pl.* Llefydd, Sefyllfaoedd.

Space.	Ehangder, *m.*
A Thing is	Peth yw.
The World,	'R Byd, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Body,	Corph, *m. pl.* Cyrph.
The Sky,	Yr Awyr neu Wybr, *f.*
A Spirit.	Yspryd, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
God created the World out of Nothing.	Duw a greodd y Byd allan o Ddim
In a Body, there is	Mewn Corph, mae,
Matter,	Defnydd, *m. pl. t.* iau.
Form,	Ffurf, *f. pl. t.* iau.
Figure.	Agwedd, *f. pl. t.* au.
In the Sky, are	Yn yr Awyr. mae
The Sun,	'R Haul, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Moon,	Y Lleuad, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Stars.	Y Sêr, *sing.* Seren, *f.*
When Light is withheld,	Pan byddo, Goleuni yn cael ei attal,
There is made	Mae'n peri,
A Shadow,	Cysgod, *m. pl. t.* au.
Darkness.	Tywyllwch, *m.*
A Spirit is	Yspryd yw
God,	Duw, *m. pl.* iau.
An Angel,	Angel, *m. pl.* Angylion.
A Mind,	Meddwl, *m. pl.* Meddyliau.
A Soul,	Enaid, *m. pl.* Eneidiau.
A Devil.	Diawl, *m. pl. t.* aid.

OF THE ELEMENTS. AM YR ELFENAU.

IN the World are four Elements, or beginning of all Things,

YN y Byd mae pedair o Elfenau, neu ddechreua pob Peth,

Fire,	Tân, *m. pl. t.* au.
Air,	Awyr, *f.*
Water,	Dwfr, *m. pl.* Dyfroedd.
Earth.	Daer, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
From the Fire cometh	O'r Tân y daw
A Spark,	Gwreichionen, *f. pl.* Gwreichion.
Smoke,	Mŵg, *m. pl.* Mygfeudd.
A Flame,	Fflam. *f. pl. t.* au.
Soot.	Huddygl, *m.*
In the Fire are	Yn y Tân mae
A Firebrand,	Pentewyn, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A live or hot Coal,	Rhesyn poeth, *m. pl.* Rhesod.
Embers, or hot Ashes.	Marwor, neu Lydw poth, *sing.* Marworyn.
After the Fire, there	Ar ol Tân
Remains	Yr erys
A dead Coal,	Gloyn marw, *m.*
A dead or quenched brand	Tewyn marw neu ddiffoddedig.
Ashes,	Llydw, *sing.* Llydenyn, *m*
Or Cinders.	Neu Marwydos, *m.*
In the Sky, are	Yn yr Awyr, mae
A Cloud,	Cwmwl, *m. pl.* Cymylau.
A Fog, os Mist,	Niwl, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Stream,	Ffrwd, *f. pl.* Ffrydiau.
The Rainbow,	Bwa'r Gwlaw, *m.*
A Wind,	Gwynt, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Gentle Breeze,	Awel Dirion, *f. pl.* Awelon tirion.
The four chief of Winds, are,	Y pedwar prif Wintoedd, ydynt.

The East Wind,	Y Dwyrein, Wynt, neu Wynt y Dwyrain.
The West Wind,	Gwynt y Gorllewyn.
The North Wind,	Y Gogledd Wynt, neu Wynt y Gogledd.
The South Wind.	Y Dehau Wynt, neu Wynt y Dehau.
From a Cloud, cometh	O Gwmwl, y daw.
Rain,	Gwlaw, *m. pl. t.* ogydd.
Snow,	Eira, *m.*
Hail,	Cenllysg, neu Cessair, *sing.* Cesseiryn, *m.*
Dew,	Gwlithyn, *m. pl.* Gwlith neu Gwlithoedd.
Frost,	Rhew, *m.*
Hoar, or White Frost,	Llwydrew, *m.*
A Thuder Bolt,	Mellten, *f. pl.* Mellt.
Lightning.	Llucheden, *f. pl.* Llucheđ
Rain, if it falls close or thick, is	Gwlaw, os bydd yn disgyn yn aml, a elwir.
A Shower,	Cafod, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
Rain, if it be fierce, is	Gwlaw, os bydd yn erwin, a elwir.
A heavy Shower, or Storm,	Cafod drom, neu Demestl, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
Water is	Dwfr yw
A Spring, or Fountain,	Flynnon, *f. pl. t.* au.
A River,	Afon, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
A Wave,	Tonn, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Sea.	Y Môr, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
The Main Sea, that encompasses the World is	Y Corph o Fôr ag sydd yn amgylchynu'r Byd, yw
The Ocean.	Y Gefnfor, *f. pl. t.* oedd.

A River hath	Afon a fedd ar
A Bank,	Geulan, *f. pl.* au.
A Brink,	Ymyl, *m. pl. t.* au:
A Channel,	Camawl, *m.*
A Whirlpool,	Pwll tro, *m. pl.* Pyllau tro.
A Gulph,	Llyngclyn, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Shallow, or Ford:	Rhŷd, *f. pl. t.* iau.
From Water cometh	Oddiwrth Ddwfr y daw
A Drop,	Dafn neu Defnyn, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Bubble,	Bwrlwm, *m. pl. t.* au.
Foam, or Froth,	Ewyn, *m.*
Ice.	Iâ, *m.*
The Sea hath	Y Môr a fedd ar
A Shore,	Draeth, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Haven, or Port,	Porthladd, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay,	Morgerwyn, *f. pl. t. i.*
An Arm, or Strait.	Cyfyngfor, *m. pl. t.* oedd
Land inclosed with Sea	Tir yn cael ei amgylchu
Or Water, is called	Gan Fôr neu Ddwfr, a elwir.
An Isle, or Island.	Ynys, *f. pl. t.* eodd.
Upon the Earth is	Ar y Ddaear mae
An Hill,	Bryn, *m. pl. t.* iau.
A Mountain, or great Hill.	Mynydd, *m. pl. t.* o dd, *or.* au.
A plain Field,	Maes Gwastad, *m. pl.* Meusydd Gwastad.
A Vale, or Valley,	Dyffryn, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Rock.	Craig, *f. pl.* Creigydd.
Earth mixed with water is	Pridd yn gymysgedig â Dwfr yw
Mud,	Llaid *m. pl.* Eleidiau.
Mire, or Dirt.	Tom, neu Lacca, *m.*

Earth without Water is	Pridd heb Ddwfr yw
Dust,	Llwch, *sing.* Llwchyn, *m.*
Earth cut up with its own	Daear gwedi ei thori i fynu.
Herbs, is	Gyd â 'i Glaswellt, yw
A Turf.	Tywarchen, *f pl.* Tywarch
A Clod of Earth.	Mawnen, *f. pl.* Mawn
The kinds of Earths are	Y rhywiau o Ddaearau ydynt.
Clay,	Clai, *m.*
Marl, or White Earth,	Marl, *m.* neu Ddaear wen,
Ruddle, or Red Oker,	Nôd coch, *m.*
Chalk.	Sialc, *m.*
Out of the Earth, is taken	Allan o'r Ddaear y cymerir.
A Mineral,	Mwynen, *f. pl.* Mwyn.
A Plant.	Planhigyn, *m. pl.* Planhigion.

OF MINERALS AND METALS.

THE Earth, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the Earth, is made, is called

A Mineral, or the Ore.

A Mineral is
Juice,
A Metal,
A Stone.

AM FWYN A METEL.

Y Ddaear, neu Ddefnydd gwedi ei wneud o un rhyw beth a gloddiwyd allan o'r Ddaear, a elwir

Mwyn, neu'r Metal heb ei buro,

Mwyn yw
Sudd, *m. pl. t.* iau.
Metel, *m.*
Carreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig.

Mineral juices are	Suddiau'r Mwyn ydynt:
Salt,	Halen, *m.*
Alum,	Alym, *m.*
Sulpher,	Brwmstan, *m.*
Amber,	Ambr. *m.*
A Metal is called that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth; as	Metel yw pob beth a gloddier, ac a gyrchir allan o'r Ddaear; megis.
Gold,	Aur, *m.*
Silver,	Arian, *m.*
Lead,	Plwm, *m.*
Copper,	Copr, neu rhudd-efydd, *m*
Tin,	Alcam, *m.*
Iron,	Haiarn, *m.*
Out of Lead is made Red Lead, called by	O Blwm y gwneir Plwn coch; a elwir gan Awdwyr.
The Moderns white Lead.	Diweddar plwn Gwyn.
Metals are digged out of the Mine,	Metel a dynir allan o'r Mynglawdd. *m. pl.* Mwyngloddiau.
A Stone is an hard, dry Body, such is	Carreg sydd gorph, caled, syeh, y cyfryw yw
Sand,	Tywod, *sing.* Tywodyn, *m*
Gravel,	Graian, neu Gro, *m.*
Stone,	Carreg, *f. pl.* Cerrig.
A Flint Stone,	Carreg dân, *f. pl.* Cerrig tân.
A Pumice Stone,	Llosgfaen, *m. pl.* Llosgfeini.
A Whet Stone,	Hogfaen, *m. pl.* Hogfeini.
A Marble	Maen Clais, *m. pl.* Meini Clais.
A Load Stone,	Maen-tyuu, *m.*

A Jewel.	Gem. *m. pl. t.* au, neu Faen Gwerthfawr.
A Jewel, or precious Stone, is	Gem, neu Faen gwerthfawr yw
The Diamond	Yr Adamant,
The Saphire,	Y Maen Saphir, *m. pl.* Meini Saphir.
The Chrystolite,	Eur-faen, *m. pt.* Eur-feini.
The Emerald,	Gwyrdd-faen, *m. pl.* Gwyrdd-feini.
The Carbuncle, (of a fiery color),	Y Carbwncl (o liw tanllyd), *m.*
The Jasper,	Y Maen Jaspis, *m. pl.* meini Jaspis,
The Agate.	Y Maen Muchudd, *m. pl.* Meini Muchudd.
Like to Jewels are	Cyffelyb i Gemau yw
Glass,	Gwydr, *m.*
A Crystal,	Grisial, *m.*
A Pearl.	Perl, *m. pl. t.* au.

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OF PLANTS.

A Plant is An Herb,	PLANHIGYN yw Llysieuyn, *m. pl.* Llysiau.
A Shrub,	Manwydden, *f. pl.* Manwydd.
A Tree.	Pren, *m. pl.* t. au.
An Herb is Grass,	Llysieuyn yw Glaswelltyn, *m. pl.* glaswellt.
Flax;	Llin, *m.*
All manner of Corn or Grain.	Pob math o Lafur neu ŷd.

AM BLANHIGION.

The names of some of the most common Herbs are	Enwau rhai o'r Llysiau mwyaf cyffredin yw
A Bur,	Cyngaw, *m.*
Fern,	Rhedynen, *f. pl.* Rhedyn.
Hemlock,	Cegeren, *f. pl.* Ceger.
Hysop,	Isop, *m.*
Lily, *m.*	Lili, *m.*
Mallow,	Hocus, *m.*
Marygold,	Rhuddos, *m.*
Marjoram,	Mintys, *m.*
A Mushroom, or Toad-stool,	Bwyd y Barcud, *m.* neu'r Gingroen, *f.*
A Nettle,	Danadlen, *f. pl.* Danadl.
Parsley,	Persli, *m.*
A Rush,	Brwynen, *f. pl.* Brwyn.
Saffron,	Saffarn, *m.*
Sage,	Saeds, *m,*
Sorrel,	Tringolen, *f. pl.* Tringol.
Sea-weed,	Chwyn y Môr, *m.*
Southernwood,	Llysieuyn y Corph, *m. pl.* Llysiau 'r Corph.
A Thistle,	Yscallen, *f. pl.* Ysgall.
Thyme,	Teim, *m.*
Vervain,	Y Dderwen fendigaid, *f.*
Violet,	Llysieuyn y Drindod, *m. pl.* Llysiau 'r Drindod.
Wormwood,	Wermod, *m.*
A Poppy.	Pabi, *m.* neu Llyssau'r Cwsg.
Eatable Herbs.	Llysiau at Ymborth.
An Artichoke,	March ysgallen ddôf, *f. pl.* March ysgall dofion.

Lettuce,	Gôlgaeth, *f*
Coleworts,	Bresych, *m.*
Cabbage.	Bresych bengron, *f.*
Eatable Roots are	Gwreiddiau at ymborth yw
Beet,	Betysen. *f. pl.* Betys.
Garlick,	Garllegyn, *m. pl.* Garlleg.
A Leek,	Cenhinen, *f. pl.* Cenhin.
An Onion,	Winŵynyn, *m. pl.* Winwyn.
Raddish,	Rhuddygl, *m.*
A Turnip.	Erfinen, *f. pl.* Eerfin.
Corn is	Yd yw
Barley,	Haidd, *sing.* Heiddyn, *m.*
Millet, or Grout,	Miled, neu Rhynion, *sing.* Rhynionyn, *m.*
An Oat,	Ceirchyn, *m. pl.* Ceirch.
Rice,	Reis, *m.*
Wheat:	Gwenithyn, *m. pl.* Gwenith.
Whence cometh	O ba rai y daw
Meal, or Flower,	Blawd, *sing.* Blodyn, *m.*
Bran.	Eisin, *sing.* Eisinyn, *m.*
Pulse is	Ytbys yw
A Bean,	Ffaen, *m. pl.* Ffâ.
Darnel,	Efryn, *m. pl.* Efrau.
Lentils,	Pŷs Llygod, *m.*
A Pea,	Pysen, *f. pl.* Pŷs.
Vetches or Tares	Ffacbys, *m.* neu Efrau, *m.*
In Corn is,	Mewn Yd mae
The Beard,	Col-yd, m.
An Ear,	Tywysen, *f. pl.* Tywys.
A Grain, or single Corn,	Gronyn, neu Ydyn unigol, *m. pl.* gronynau.

A Husk,	Plysgyn, *m. pl.* Plysg.
The Stalk.	Y Gorsen, *f. pl.* Cyrs.

OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

A Shrub is a Plant which riseth not up to the just bigness of a Tree; such is

The Bramble,	Y Fieren, *f. pl.* Mieri; Drysien, *f. pl.* Drysi.
The Juniper,	Y Ferywen, *f. pl.* Meryw.
Ivy,	Eiddew, *m.*
The Myrtle,	Y Myrtwydd, *m.*
A Reed,	Cawnen, *f. pl.* Cawn.
The Rose-bush,	Y Rhoslwyn, *m.*
The Tamarisk,	Y Grug-bren, *m.*
The Vine; which beareth a Bunch of Grapes.	Y Winwdden, *f. pl.* Gwinwydd; yr hon a ddwg Rawn Swp, *m. pl.* Grawn Swpiau.
Pome-bearing Trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Afalau ydynt,
The Apple-tree,	Y Pren Afalau, *m. pl.* Coed Afalau.
The Fig-tree,	Y Ffigisbren, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Medlar-tree,	Y Pren ceri, *m. pl.* coed ceri.
The Pear-tree,	Y Beryswydden, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Service, or Sorb-tree.	Y Gerdinen, *f. pl.* Cerdin.

AM BRENAU A MANWYDD.

MANWYDDEN yw Planhigyn nad yw yn tyfu i fynu i faintioli Pren, y cyfryw yw

Y Fieren, *f. pl.* Mieri; Drysien, *f. pl.* Drysi.	
Y Ferywen, *f. pl.* Meryw.	
Eiddew, *m.*	
Y Myrtwydd, *m.*	
Cawnen, *f. pl.* Cawn.	
Y Rhoslwyn, *m.*	
Y Grug-bren, *m.*	
Y Winwdden, *f. pl.* Gwinwydd; yr hon a ddwg Rawn Swp, *m. pl.* Grawn Swpiau.	
Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Afalau ydynt,	
Y Pren Afalau, *m. pl.* Coed Afalau.	
Y Ffigisbren, *m. pl. t.* au.	
Y Pren ceri, *m. pl.* coed ceri.	
Y Beryswydden, *f. pl. t.* au.	
Y Gerdinen, *f. pl.* Cerdin.	

Plum-bearing Trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn Dwyn Eirin pêr ydynt.
The Cherry-tree,	Y Pren Ceiros, *m. pl.* coed ceiros.
The Olive-tree,	Yr Olewydden, *f. pl.* Olewydd.
The Palm-tree,	Y Palmwydden, *f. pl.* (Palmwydd.
The Plum-tree.	Y Pren Eirin pêr, *m. pl.* coed eirin pêr.
Berry-bearing Trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Grawn, neu Griafol ydynt.
The Bay-tree,	Y Llawrwydden, *f pl.* Llawrwydd.
The Box-tree,	Y Pren Bocys, *m. pl.* coed Bocys.
The Elder-tree,	Y Pren Ysgaw, *m. pl.* Coed Ysgaw.
The Mulberry-tree,	Y Forwydden, *f. pl.* Morwydd.
The Yew-tree.	Y Pren yw, *m. pl.* coed yw, yr ywen, *f. pl.* yw.
Nut-bearing trees are	Y Prenau ag sydd yn dwyn Cnau ydynt.
The Almond-tree,	Y Pren Almon, *m. pl.* coed Almon.
The Beech-tree,	Y Ffawydden, *f. pl.* Ffawydd.
The Filberd-tree,	Collen y Cnau barfog, *f. pl.* Cyll y Cnau, &c.
The Walnut-tree.	Y Gollen Ffrengig, *f. pl.* Cyll Ffrengig.
Forest-trees are	Prenau'r Goedwig ydynt,

The Alder-tree,	Y Pren Ysgaw, *m. pl.* Coed Ysgaw.
The Ash-tree,	Y Pren Onen, *m. pl.* Coed Yn.
The Wild Ash,	Yr Onen Wyllt, *f. pl.* Yn Gwylltion.
The Birch-tree,	Y Fedwen, *f. pl.* Bedw.
The Cedar-tree,	Y Gedrwydden, *f. pl.* Cedrwydd.
The Cork-tree,	Y Pren Corc, *m.* Coed Cyrc.
The Cyprus-tree,	Y Cypreswydden, *f.*
The Elm,	Y Pren Llwyfen, *m.*
The Fir-tree,	Y Ffynidwydden, *f. pl.* Flynidwydd.
The Lime, or Linden-tree,	Y Pisgwydden, *f. pl.* Pisgwydd.
The Maple,	Y Fasaren, *f.*
The Oak,	Y Dderwen, *f. pl.* Deri.
An Oak of the hardest kind:	Derwen o'r rhyw galletaf, *f.*
The Holm Oak,	Y Dderwen byth ddeiliog, *f.*
The Pine-tree,	Y Binwydden, *f. pl.* Pinwydd.
The Poplar-tree,	Pren y Poplys, *m.*
The Turpentine-tree,	Y Pren Twrbant, *m pl.* Coed Twrbant.
The Willow-tree,	Y Pren Helyg, *m. pl.* Coed Helyg.
Fruit is	Ffrwyth yw
A Pome,	Afal, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Nut,	Cneuen, *f. pl.* cnau.
A Berry,	Grawn, neu Griafolen, *f. pl.* criafol.

A Pome is here taken for any Fruit, whose skin or Peel is not hard; such is	Afal a gymerir ynta am unrhyw Ffrwyth, ag sydd a'i groen neu brisg heb fod yn galed; y cyfryw yw
An Apple,	Afal, *m. pl. t.* au
A Cherry,	Ceirosen, *f. pl.* Ceiros.
A Fig,	Ffigysen, *f. pl.* Ffigys.
A Medlar,	Ceri, m.
An Olive,	Olifiad, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Pear,	Peren, *f. pl.* Pêr.
A Plum,	Eirinen bêr, *f. pl.* Eirin pêr vulg. Plymysen, *pl.* Plymys.
The Service Berries.	Criafolen y Cerdin, *f. pl.* Criafol y Cerdin.
Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard Shell; such is	Caneuen a gymerir yma am unrhyw Ffrwyth ag sydd a mesglyn caled iddo; y fath yw
An Almond,	Ffrwyth yr Almon, *m. pl.* Ffrwythau 'r Almon.
A Chesnut,	Castan, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Filberd,	Cneuen Farfog, *f. pl.* Cnau barfog. Cneuen Yspaen.
A Walnut.	Cneuen Ffrengig, *f. pl.* Cnau Ffrengig.
A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on trees or shrubs; such is	Grawn neu Griafolen sydd ffrwyth bychan crwn, yn tyfu ar goed neu fanwydd; y cyfryw yw
A grape,	Grawnwin, *m.*
A Mulberry,	Eirinen y Morwydd, *f. pl.*

	Eirin y Morwydd.
A Strawberry,	Syfien, *f. pl.* Syfi.
Bill-berries, or Win-berries.	Llusi duon bach, *sing.* Llusien, *f.*
Black-berries, or Bramble-berries,	Mwyar, *sing.* Mwyaren, *f.*
Cran-berries, or Bog-berries,	Grawn Ysgaw, *m.*
Elder-berries,	Eirin Mair, *sing.* Eirinen, *f.*
Goose-berries,	
Haws, or Whitethorn-berries,	Crawel, neu Criafol y Moch, *sing.* Criafolen *f.*
Ivy-berries,	Grawn Eiddew, Crawel Eiddiorwg, *sing.* Criafolen, *f*
Service-berries,	Criafol y Cerdin, *sing.* Criafolen, *f.*
Rasp-berries:	Afan, Mafon, *sing.* Mafonen, *f.*
The Oak bears Acorns:	Y Dderwen a ddwg Fês, *sing.* Mesen. *f.*
From Trees also come Frankincence,	O Goed hefyd y daw Perarogldarth, *m.*
Pitch,	Pûg, *m.*
Rosin.	Ystor, *m.*
Parts of a Plant are	Rhanau o Blanhigyn yw,
The Root,	Y Gwreiddyn, *m. pl.* Gwreiddiau.
The Stump,	Y Boncyff *m. pl. t.* iou.
The Stalk,	Y Gorsen, *f. pl.* cyrs.
The Bark,	Y Rhysglyn, *m. pl.* Rhysgl.

A Bough, or Branch,	Colfen, neu Gangen, both *f. pl. t.* au.
A Sprig, or Graft,	Brigyn, neu Impyn, both *m. pl.* Brigau, Impiau.
A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of Stock :	Ympyn, neu Flaguryn, ag sydd yn tyfu allan o'r Cyff ;
A fresh or green Leaf,	Dalen ir neu lâs, *f. pl.* Dail îrion neu Leision.
A dead or withered Leaf,	Dalen grin neu wiwedig, *f. pl.* Dail Crinion neu wiwedig.
A Blossom, or Flower,	Blodeuyn, *m. pl.* Blodau.
Of Wood is made A Fagot.	O Goed y gwneir Fagoden, *f. pl.* Fagod.
A Nut hath A Shell, A Kernel.	Cneuen a fedd ar Fesglyn, *m. pl.* masgl. Cnewllyn, *m. pl.* Cnewyll.
Trees growing together make A Wood,	Prenau yn cyd dyfu a wnâ Goed, *m. pl.* Coedydd.
A Forest,	Coedwig, neu gallt, *f. pl.* Gelltydd.
A Grove.	Gwigfa neu gelli, *f.*

OF INSECTS.

AN Animal or living Creature hath	ANIFAIL neu Greadur byw a fedd ar
Life,	Fywyd, *m pl. t.* au.
Sense,	Synwyr, *m. pl. t.* au.
Sex.	Rhywogaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
There are five outward Senses.	Mae pump o Synwyrau allanol,

AM DRYCH-FILOD.

The Sight,	Yr Olwg, *f.*
The Hearing,	Y Clybod, *m.*
The Smell,	Yr Arogl, *m.*
The Taste,	Yr Archwaeth, *m.*
The Touch, or Feeling.	Y Cyffyrddiad, neu'r Teimlad, *m.*
By the Senses, we	Trwy'r Synwyrau, yr ydym
Perceive	Yn Amgyffred,
Color,	Lliw, *m. pl. t.* iau.
Sound,	Swn, *m.*
Or Voice,	Neu Llais, *m. pl.* Lleisiau.
Scent, or Smell,	Sawr, neu Arogl, *m.*
Taste, or Relish.	Archwaeth, neu Flâs, *m.*
Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we way know that we perceive	Heblaw y Pump Synwyr allanol a grybwyllwyd uchod, fe roddwyd ini dri Synwyr Tufewnol, trwy ba rai y gwyddom em bod yn amgyffred
Things :	Pethau :
The Common Sense,	Y Synwyr cyffredin, *m.*
The Fancy,	Y Ddychymmyg, *f. pl. t.* ion.
The Memory.	Y Cof, *m.*
An Animal is	Anifail yw
An Insect,	Trych filyn, *m. pl.* Trychfilod.
A Serpent,	Sarph, *f. pl.* Seirph.
A Bird,	Aderyn, *m. pl.* Adar.
A Beast,	Bwystfil, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Fish,	Pysgodyn, *m. pl.* Pysg, neu Pysgod.
A Man,	Dyn, *m. pl. t.* ion.

Insects are small Animals without blood, having an incisure, or resemblance of cutting, common to most of them, on some part of their bodies.	Tryeh-filod ydynt Greaduriaid bychain heb waed ynddynt, a chanddynt archoll, neu gyffelyb i'r doriad, yn gyffredin i'r rhan amlaf o honynt, ar ryw ran o'u Cyrph.
Creeping Insects are	Tryeh-filod ymlusgedig ydynt
A Worm,	Abwydyn, *m. pl.* Abwyd.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire,	Morgrugyn, *m. pl.* Morgrug.
A Caterpillar,	Y Lindys, *m.* Pryfy Dail. *m.*
A Flea,	Chwanen, *f. pl.* Chwain.
A Glow Worm,	Magien, *f. pl.* Magiod.
An Horse Leech,	Geloden y Ceffylau, *f. pl.* Gelod y Ceffylau.
A Louse,	Lleuen, *f. pl.* Llau.
A Moth,	Gwyfyn, *m. pl. t.* od.
Nits,	Nedd, *sing.* Nedden, *f.*
A Silkworm,	Pry'r Sidan, *m.*
A Snail,	Malwoden, *f. p.* Malwod.
A Spider,	Pryf Copyn, *m.* neu Goryn, *m. pl.* Corod.
A Tick,	Trogen, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Wall Louse, or Bug.	Cynrhonyn, *m. pl.* Cynrhon.
Flying Insects are	Tryeh-filod hedegog yw
A Bee,	Gwenynen, *f. pl.* Gwenyn.
A Beetle,	Chwilen ddu, *f. pl.* Chwilod duon.

A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-fly,	Cacwnen y Meirch, *f. pl.* Cacwn y Meirch.
A Butterfly,	Gloen Duw, *m.*
A Cricket,	Criciedyn, *m. pl.* Criciod.
A Fly,	Cylionyn, *m.* Cylionen, *f. pl.* Cylion.
A Gnat,	Gwybedyn, *m. pl.* Gwybed.
A Grashopper, or Locust,	Ceiliog y Rhedyn, *m. pl.* Ceiligod y Rhedyn.
A Spanish Fly,	Cylionen Baradwys, *f. pl.* Cylion Paradwys.
A Wasp,	Cacwnen, *f. pl.* Cacwn.
An Hornet, or Great Wasp,	Gwenynen y Meirch, *f. pl.* Gwenyn y Meirch
A Drone:	Gwenynen Ormes, *f. pl.* Gwenyn Gormes.
A Serpent, or Creeper, is	Sarph neu Ymlusgiad yw
An Adder, or Viper,	Neidr, neu Wiber, both *f. pl.* Nadroedd, Gwiberod.
An Asp,	Asp, *f.*
A Basilisk,	Coatris, *m.* neu y Fadfeirlen, *f.*
A Dragon,	Draig, *f. pl.* Dreigiau.
A Lizard,	Bydrchwilen, *f. pl.* Bydrchwilod.
A Salamander,	Pry'r Tân, *m.*
A Snake,	Neidr, *f. pl.* Nadroedd.
Water Snake.	Neidr y Dwfr, *f. pl.* Nadroedd y Dwfr.
A Bee, in a Bee-hive, maketh Honey,	Gwenynen, yn y cwch a wna Fêl, *m.*
A Honey-comb,	Dil Mêl, *m.*

Wax,	Cwyr, *m.*
Swarm of Bees.	Haid o Wenyn.

OF BIRDS.

AM ADAR.

SINGING Birds are	ADAR agsydd yn canu yw
The Black Bird,	Y Ceiliog du, *m. pl.* Ceiliogod duon.
The Chaffinch,	Y Wingc, y Benloyn, *f.*
The Gold-finch,	Y Pen-eurin, y Melynog, both *m.*
The Green-Finch,	Y Llinosen werdd, *f. pl.* Llinosod, Gwyrddon.
The Lark,	Yr Uchedydd, *m. pl. t.* ion.
The Nightingale,	Yr Eos, *f.*
The Quail,	Y Sofl-iâr, *f. pl.* Sofl-iair.
The Robin Red-breast,	Fronhuddyn, *m.* Bronhudden, *f. pl.* Bronhuddod.
The Sterling, or Stare,	Y Ddrudwen, *f. pl. t.* od.
The Thrush,	Y Fronfraith, *f. pl.* Bronfreithod.
Titmouse.	Yr Yswigw, *f.*
Birds which live about, or in watery places, are	Adar ag sydd yn byw o amgylch, neu mewn lleîydd dyfrllyd, yw
A Moor-hen,	Y Got-iâr, *f. pl.* Cot-iair.
A Crane,	Crychydd, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Didaper,	Tin-droed, *f.*
A Duck,	Hwyad, *f. pl.* Hwyaid.
A Goose,	Gwydd, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Pelican,	Pelican, *m. pl.* od.
A Stork,	Ciconia, *m.*

A Swan,	Alarch, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Water Wagtail.	Tin-sigl y Gwys, *m.*
Ravenous Birds are	Adar Ysglyfaethus yw
A Crow, or Rook,	Brân, neu Ydfran, both *f. pl.* Brain, Ydfrain,
A Cuckow,	Gwcw, *f.*
An Eagle,	Eryr, *m. pl. t.* od.
An Hawk,	Hebog, *m. pl. t.* iaid.
A Kite or Glead.	Barcutan, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Magpy, or Piamet,	Pioden, *f. pl.* Piod.
An Owl,	Dylluan, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Parrot,	Parot, *m.*
A Raven.	Cigfran, *f. pl.* Cigfrain.
Birds dwelling about	Adar yn trigo o amgylch
The House, are	Y Tŷ, yw
A Cock,	Ceiliog, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Hen,	Iâr, *f. pl.* Ieir.
A Dove or Pigeon,	Colomnen, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Peacock,	Pawyn, neu Paun, *m. pl. t.* od. *f.* Paunes.
A Sparrow,	Aderyn y Tô, *m. pl.* Adar y Tô.
A Swallow	Gwenol, *f. pl. t.* od.
Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others, that haunt the fields and woods, as,	Heblaw 'r Adar a enwid o'r blaen, mae amryw eraill, ag sydd yn ymgyrchu'r Meysydd a'r coedydd, megis
A Bat,	Ystlum, neu Ystlumyn, both *m pl t* od.
An Hedge sparrow,	Bryeh y Cae, *m.*
A Partridge,	Petris, *m.* neu Corfar, *f. pl.* Petrisod, Corfir.
A Pheasant,	Ceiliog y Coed, *m. pl.* Ceiligod y Coed.

A Ring Dove,	Ysguthan, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Turtle Dove.	Turtur, *f. pl. t.* od, neu Colommen Fair.
A Bird hath	Aderyn a fedd ar
A Bill or Beak,	Big, *f. pl. t.* au neu Gylfin.
A Coomb or Crest,	Crib, *f. pl. t.* au. Gopa, *m.*
A Wing,	Aden, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
A Feather,	Pluiyn, *m. pl.* Pluf.
A hard Feather or Quill,	Asgell, *f. pl.* Esgyll.
A Craw or Crop.	Crombil, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Bird lays his Egg in	Aderyn a ddodwa ei Wŷ mewn
A Nest,	Nŷth, *m. pl. t.* au.
White of an Egg,	Gwyn Wŷ.
Yolk of an Egg,	Melyn Wŷ.
Addle Egg.	Wŷ Clwc.

OF FISHES.

AM BYSGOD.

RIVER and pond Fishes are	PYSGOD afon neu lyn yw
An Eel,	Llysowen, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Gudgeon,	Gwyniad, *m. pl.* Gwyniaid.
A Pike,	Pen Hwyad, *m. pl.* Pen-Hwyaid,
A Tench,	Grwachen, *f. pl.* Gwrachod,
Trout.	Brithyll, *m. pl. t.* od.
Sea Fishes are	Pysgod y Môr yw
A Dolphin,	Delphin, , *m.*
A Mullet,	Pen-fras, *f. pl.* Pen-frasion, neu Barfbysg.

An Oyster,	Llymmarch, *f. pl.* Llymmerch.
A Whale.	Morfarch, *m. pl.* Morfeirch.
Fishes common to both salt and fresh Water, are	Pysgod ag sydd yn gyffredin mewn Dwfr hallt a chroyw, yw
A Crab,	Crangc, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Salmon,	Pysgodyn Eawg, *m. pl.* Pysgod Eawg.
Male Salmon,	Cemw, *m.*
Female Salmon,	Hwyfell, *f. pl. t.* au.
Fish-gill,	Tagell pysgodyn, *f. pl.* Tagellau.
Fish-hook,	Bach pysgota, *m. pl.* Bachau pysgota,
Fish-market,	Pysgodfa, *m.* neu Marchnad pysgod.
Fish-monger,	Gwerthwr pysgod, *m. pl.* Gwerthwyr pysgod.
Fish-pond,	Pysgodlyn, *m. pl.* Pysgodlynoedd.
Fish-scales,	Cen pysg, *f.*
Fish-shop,	Pysgoty, *m. pl.* Pysgotia.
Fish-spawn,	Gronell pysg, *m.*
Fisherman.	Pysgodwr, *m. pl.* Pysgodwyr,

OF FOUR FOOTED BEASTS.

OF the four footed Beasts, some are wild and some are tame.

The four footed Creature which flieth from Man, is called a wild Beast.

A Cattle is all sort of Neat, as

An Ox,
A Bull,
A Cow,
An Heifer,
A Bullock,
A Goat,
A Ram,
A Sheep,
A Buck,
A Buck Goat.

A Ram guelded is called a Wether.

A Pig not gelded is called
A Boar Pig.

AM ANIFEILIAID PEDAIR TROEDIG.

O'R Anifeiliaid pedair troediog, rhai sydd wyllton a rhai sydd ddofion.

Y creadur pedair troediog ag sydd yn cilio rhag dyn, a elwir Anifail gwyllt.

Da, neu Anifeiliaid yw pob math Eidionau megis.

Ych, *m. pl.* t. en.
Tarw, *m. pl.* Teirw.
Buwch, *f. pl. t.* od.
Anner, Treisiad, both *f. pl.* Anneir, Treisiedi.
Bustach, *m. pl.* Bustechi.
Gafr. *f. pl.* Geifr.
Hwrdd, *m. pl.* Hyrddod.
Dafad, *f. pl.* Defaid.
Bwch, *m. pl.* Bychod.
Bwch Gafr, *m. pl.* Bychod Geifr.

Hwrdd gwedi ei ddispaddu a elwir Maharen, *m. pl.* Maheryn. vulg. Gwedder, *pl.* Gweddrod.

Mochyn heb ei ddispaddu a elwir
Baedd, *m. pl.* Beiddi.

A Gelded Pig is called A Barrow Pig.	Mochyn gwedi ei ddispaddu a elwir Twrch, *m. pl.* Tyrchod, *f* Twrches.
A Cow, brings forth a Calf,	a Buwch, a fwr Lo, *m. pl.* Lloi.
A she Goat, a Kid,	Gafr Fyn *m. pl.* Mynod.
A Sheep, a Lamb,	Dafad, Oen, *m. pl.* Wyn.
A Sow, a Pig,	Hwch Barchell, *m. pl.* Perchyll.
A Mare, a Colt.	Caseg, Ebol, *m. pl. t.* ion. *f.* Eboles, *pl.* t. au.
Labouring Beasts are	Anifeiliaid Gweithgar yw.
An Ass,	Asyn, *m. pl. t.* od, *f.* Asen, *pl. t.* od.
A Camel,	Camel, Cawrfil, both *m. pl. t.* od.
An Elephant,	Oliphant, *m. pl. t.* iaid.
A Horse,	Ceffyl, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Mule.	Mul, *m. pl. t.* od.
To an Horse belong	I Geffyl y Perthyn.
A Bridle,	Ffrwyn, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Saddle.	Cyfrwy, *m. pl. t.* au.
Wild Beasts are	Anifeiliaid Gwylltion yw
An Ape,	Epa, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Bear,	Arth, *f. pl.* Eirth *f.* Arthes.
A Wild Boar,	Baedd gwyllt, *m. pl.* Beiddi gwylltion.
A Coney or Rabit,	Cwningen, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Deer,	Hŷdd, *m. pl. t.* od. Llwdn Hŷdd.
A Fox,	Llwynog, *m. pl. t.* od.
An Hart or Stag,	Carw, *m. pl.* Ceirw.
A Hind	Ewig, *f. pl. t.* od.

A Fawn,	Elion, *m.* Carw ieuangc.
An Hare,	Ysgyfarnog, *f. pl. t.* od.
An Hedge Hog,	Draenog, *m. pl. t.* od, neu iaid.
A Lion,	Llew, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Lioness,	Llewes, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Leopard,	Llewpart, *m. pl. t.* iaid.
A Mole,	Gwadd, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Monkey or Marmoset,	Mwnci, *m. pl. t.* od.
A Panther,	Panther, *m.*
A Porcupine,	Porcupin, *m.*
A Squirel,	Gwiwair *f. pl.* Gwiwerod.
A Tyger,	Teigr. *m.*
An Wolf.	Blaidd, *m. pl.* Bleiddiaid
Beasts that dwell about the House, are	Anifeiliaid ag sydd yn trigo o gylch y Ty, yw
The Dog or Bitch,	Ci, *m.* neu Ast, *f. pl.* Cŵn, Geist.
A Cat,	Cath, *f. pl. t.* au
A Mouse,	Llygoden, *f. pl.* Llygod.
A Rat,	Llygoden Ffrengig, *f. pl.* Llygod Ffrengig.
A Weasel,	Gwenci, *f. pl. t.* od.
White Weasel.	Carlwm, *m.*
Four footed Beasts, that live as well by water, as by land, are	Anifeiliaid pedair troediog ag sydd yn byw cystal mewn dwfr, ag ar y tir, yw
A Beaver,	Afangc,
A Crocodile,	Crocrodil, *m.*
A Frog,	Froga, *f. pl. t.* ed.
A Tortoise.	Melwioges, *f. pl. t.* au
A number of small Cattle, as Sheep, &c. is called a Flock.	Rhifedi o fân Anifeiliaid, megis Defaid, &c. a elwir Diadell. *f. pl. t.* au.

A number of big Cattle: as Oxen, &c. is called	Rhifedi o Anifeiliaid mawrion, megis Ychen, &c. a elwir
A Heard.	Mintai, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
Herd of Swine.	Cenfaint o Foch, *f.*
Some Beasts have	Rhai Anifeiliaid a fedd ar
An Hoof,	Garn, *t. pl. t.* au.
An Horn,	Corn, *m. pl.* Cyrn.
A Tail,	Cynffon, *f. pl. t.* au:
A Skin,	Croen, *m. pl.* Crwyn.
Beasts are covered with either	Mae Anifeiliaid gwedi eu gorchuddio naill ai gan
A Bristle,	Wrŷch, neu Rawn, *sing.* Gwrychyn, Rhewnyn, both *m.*
Or Hair, or Shag,	Blew, *sing.* Blewyn, *m.* neu Geden, *f. pl. t.* au.
Or Wool.	Neu Wlan, *m.*
Fleece of Wool.	Cnif o Wlan, *m. pl.* Cnifiau o Wlan.
The Bull, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the skin hanging down beneath the throat, called	Mae'r Tarw, yr Ych, a'r Fuwch, yn hynod am y croen ag sydd yn hongian i lawr dan y geg, a elwir
Dewlap.	Tagell, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Elephant is remarkable for his	Mae'r Oliphant yn hynod am ei
Snout or Trunk.	Drwyn, *m. pl. t.* au. neu Dduryn, *m.*
The Goat is remarkable for his Beard.	Mae'r Afr yn hynod am ei Barf, *f. pl. t.* au.

The Horse is remarkable for his Mane.	Mae'r Ceffyl yn hynod ei Fwng, *m.*
Part of the Fat of some Beasts, is called Sewet or Tallow.	Rhan o'r Braster mewn rhai Anifeiliaid, a elwir Gwer yr Aren, neu Gwer, *m.*
Of Man, respecting his age, or kindred.	Am Ddyn, o ran ei oedran a'i berthynassau.
A Man by his age, is first	Dyn o ran ei oedran, sydd yn gyntaf.
A Babe, or Infant,	Yn Faban. neu Blentyn, both *m. pl.* Babanod, Plant.
Secondly, a Boy, or Lad,	Yn ail, yn Fachgen, neu Lengcyn, both *m. pl.* Bechgyn, Llangciau.
Thirdly, a Young Man,	Yn Drydydd, yn Ddyn ieuangc, *m. pl.* Dynion ieuaingc.
Fourthly, an Adult,	Yn Bedwarydd, yn Ddyn yn ei faintioli.
Fifthly, an Old Man.	Yn Bumed, yn Henafgwr, *m. pl.* Henafgwyr.
So in the other Sex, there is	Felly yn y Rhywogaeth arall mae
An Infant,	Plentyn, neu Faban,
A Girl, Lass, or Wench,	Merch, Geneth, neu Herlodes, both *f. pl.* merched Genethod, Herlodesau.
A Maid or Virgin,	Gwyryf, neu Forwyn, both *f. pl.* Gwyryfon, Morwynion.

A Grown Woman,	Benyw yn ei chyflawn faint.
An Old Woman,	Hen Wraig, *f. pl.* Hen Wragedd.
A Man by his Kindred, is	Dyn o ran ei berthynas sau, sydd y.
A Father,	Dad, *m. pl. i.* au.
A Grand-father,	Tad-cu, *m.*
A Son,	Mab, *m. pl.* Meibion.
A Grand-child,	Wŷr, *m. pl. t.* on.
A Brother,	Brawd, *m. pl.* Brodyr.
A Father-in-law,	Tad ynghyfraith, *m. pl.* Tadau ynghyfraith.
A Son-in-law.	Mab ynghyfraith, *m.* Meibion ynghyfraith.
The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's death, is called Step-father.	Y Dyn a briodo eich Mam ar ol marwolaeth eich Tad, a elwir Llysdad, *m. pl. l.* au.
A Step-son.	Llysfab, *m. pl.* Lysfeibion.
A Brother's or Sister's Son, is called Nephew.	Mab i Frawd, neu Chwaer a elwir Nai, *m. pl.* Neiaint.
A Brother's or Sister's Daughter, is called Niece.	Merch i Frawd, neu Chwaer, a elwir Nith, *f. pl. t.* od.
First Cousin.	Cefnderw, *m. pl. l.* ydd, *f.* Cyfnitherw, *pl. t.* ydd.
Second Cousin.	Cyfyrder, *m. pl. t.* on.

A Woman by her kindred is	Benyw o ran ei Perthynassau sydd yn
A Mother,	Fam, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Grand-mother,	Mam-gu, *f.*
A Daughter,	Merch, *f. pl. t.* ed.
A Grand-daughter,	Wŷr, *f. pl. t.* on.
A Sister,	Chwaer, *f. pl.* Chwioryddd.
A Mother-in-law,	Mam ynghyfraith, *f.*
A Step-mother,	Llysfam, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Step-daughter,	Llysferch, *f. pl. t.* ed.
A Niece.	Nith, *f. pl. t.* od.
A Giant.	Cawr, *m. pl.* Cewri.
A Dwarf.	Coryn, *m pl.* Corod, *f.* Coren.

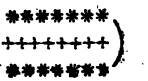
OF PARTS OF MAN'S BODY.

AM RHANAU O GORPH DYN.

PARTS of the Body are	RHANAU o'r Gorph yw
The Head,	Y Pen, *m. pl. t*, au.
The Trunk,	Y Corph, *m. pl.* Cyrph.
And the Limbs.	A'r Aelodau, *sing.* Aelod, *f.*
On the Head are	Ar y Pen mae'r
The Hair,	Gwallt, *sing.* Gwelltyn, *m*
The Crown of the Head,	Coryn y Pen, *m.*
The Ear,	Y Clyst, *m. pl. t.* iau.
The Temple of the Head,	Arleisiau, *sing*, Arlais, *f.*
The Face.	Y Wyneb, *m. pl. t.* au.
Parts of the Face, are,	Rhanau o'r Wyneb, yw
The Forehead,	Y Talcen, *m. pl. t.* au
The Countenance,	Y Wynebpryd, *m.*
The Eye,	Y Llygad, *m. pl.* Llygaid.

The Nose,	Trwyn, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Mouth,	Y Genau, *m. pl.* Geneuau.
The Chin,	Yr En, *f. pl. t.* au.
In the Eye, are	Yn y Llygad mae
The White of the Eye,	Gwyni'r Llygad, *m.*
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye.	Yr Olwg, neu Ganwyll y Llygad, *f.*
Out of the Eye cometh A Tear.	O'r Llygad y daw Deigryn, *m. pl.* Degrau.
The Nose hath two Nostrils.	Y Trwyn a fedd ar ddwy Ffroen, *f. pl. t.* au.
To the Mouth belong	I'r Genau y Perthyn
The Lips.	Y Wefus, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Cheek.	Y Rudd, *f. pl. t.* iau.
Within the Mouth are	Tufewn i'r Genau mae,
The Gums,	Cig y Dannedd, *m.*
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth,	Taflod y Genau, *f.*
The Inner Cheek,	Y Foch, *f. pl.* Bochau.
The Tongue,	Y Tafod, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Chap,	Y Fochgern, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Throat.	Y Gêg, *f. pl. t.* au.
Between the Head and the Trunk is the Neck.	Rhwng y Pen a'r Corph mae'r Gwddf, *m. pl.* Gyddfau.
Parts of the Neck are	Rhanau'r Gwddf ydynt
The forepart of the Throttle,	Y rhan flaen o'r Geg chwyth.
The hinder part, or the Nape.	Y Gwegil, *m. pl. t.* au. neu'r War, *f. pl. t.* au.
That part that lies between the bottom of the	Y rhan hynny ag sydd yn gorwedd rhwng pen

Neck, and reaches to the Ribs, is called the Chest; whose forepart is	isaf y Gwddf, ac yn cyraedd hyd yr Asennau, a elwir Clwyd y ddwyfron, *f.* rhan flaen pa un yw
The Breast,	Y Ddwyfron, *f.*
Bosom,	Mynwes, *f. pl. t.* au.
Nipple.	Bron, *f. pl. t.* au.
The hinder part is	Y tu ol yw
The Back:	Y Cefn, *m. pl. t.* au.
Where are	Lle mae 'r
The Shoulder,	Ysgwydd, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Mid Back,	Y Maingefn, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Side.	Yr Ochr, *f. pl. t.* au.
Under the Breast are	Oddi tan y Ddywfron mae
The Belly,	Yr Bol, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Navel:	Y Fogail, *f. pl. t.* au.
Below which are	Islaw pa un mae
The Abdomen,	Cendod y Bol, *m.*
The Groin.	Y Werid, *f. pl. t.* au. neu Cylch yr Arffed.
In the hinder part of the Abdomen, are	Yn y rhan ol i geudod Yn Bol, mae
The Loins.	Yr Lwynau. *s.* Lwyn, *f.*
At the lower end of which is	Wrth ben isaf pa rai mae
The Breech,	Y Din, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Buttocks.	Y Ddwy Ffolen, *f.*



OF THE LIMBS.

THE part from the joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow, is called the Arm.

The part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist, is called the Fore-arm.

All that part that is betwixt the Wrist and the end of the Fingers, is called

The Hand.

The Hand being closed, is called

The Fist.

Palm of the Hand.

Parts of the Hands are

The Thumb,

The Fore Finger,

The Middle Finger,

The Ring Finger,

The Little Finger.

AM YR AELODAU.

Yrhan o gymal yr Ysgwydd, i'r Penelin, a elwir Bôn Braich, *f. pl.* Bôn Breichiau.

Y rhan ag sydd yn cyraedd o'r Penelin i'r Arddwrn, a elwir blaen y Fraich, *f. pl.* blaen y Breichiau.

Y cwbl o'r rhan hynny ag sydd rhwng yr Arddwrn, a blaen y Byseld, a elwir

Llaw, *f. pl.* Dwylaw.

Y Llaw gwedi ei chau, a elwir

Y Dwrn, *m. pl.* Dyrnau.

Tor y Llaw, *f. pl.* Tor Dwylaw.

Rhanau o'r Dwylaw yw

Y Bawd-fŷs, *m. pl.* Bawd-fysedd.

Y Bŷs blaen, *m. pl.* Bysedd blaen, neu Myneg-fŷs.

Yr Hir Fŷs, *m pl.* Hir Fysedd.

Y Meddyg Fŷs, *m. pl.* Myddyg Fysedd, neu Bŷs y Fodrwy.

Y Bŷs Bach, *m. pl.* Bysedd Bach.

On the Finger is A Nail.	Ar y Bŷs mae Ewin, *m. pl t.* edd.
Below the Hip or Haunch is the Thigh, which reaches to the Knee.	Islaw gafael y glun neu'r Ffolen, mae'r Forddwyd, yr hon a gyraedd i Ben y Glin, *m. pl. t.* au.
The back part of the Knee, is the Ham.	Y rhan ol i Ben y Glin, yw yr Arr, *f. pl.* Garrau.
The part from the Knee to the Ancle, is The Leg,	Y rhan o ben y Glin i'r Migwrn, yw 'r Goes, *f. pl. t.* au,
The back part of the Leg is the Calf of the Leg.	Y tu ol i'r Goes, yw Croth y Goes, *f. pl.* Croth y Coesau.
Foot.	Troed, *f. pl.* Traed.
The upper part of the Foot, is called The Instep.	Y rhan uchaf o'r Droed, a elwir Cefn y Droed, *f. pl.* Cefnau Traed.
The under part of the Foot is called The Sole of the Foot.	Y rhan isaf o'r Droed, a elwir Gwadn y Droed, *f. pl.* Gwadnau Traed.
In the parts above mentioned are	Yn y rhanau rhagddywededig mae
Skin,	Croen, *m. pl.* Crwyn.
Flesh,	Cig, *m.*
A Muscle,	Cyhir, *m. pl. t.* iau.
An Artery,	Rhedweli, *f. pl. t.* on.
A Humour,	Sudd, *m. pl. t.* iau
A Nerve, or Sinew,	Gewyn, *m. pl. t.* au, neu ion.
Fat or Grease,	Brasder, *m.*

A Bone; in which is the Marrow.	Asgwrn, *m. pl.* Esgyrn, ymha un mae'r Mêr.
Between the Bone is The Gristle.	Rhwng yr Esgyrn mae'r Madruddyn, *m.*
The inward parts of the Body, are	Y rhanau tufewnol o'r Corph, yw'r
The Bowels.	Ymysgaroedd, neu'r Colyddion, *m.*
In the Head is	Yn y Pen mae'r
The Brain.	Ymmenydd, *m. pl. t.* iau.
In the Breast are	Yn y Barwyden mae'r
The Heart,	Galon, *f. pl. t.* au.
The Lungs or Lights.	Yr Ysgefaint, *m.*
In the Belly is the	Yn y Bol mae y
Paunch; in which are	Boten, neu y Rhummen,
The Stomach, and the	Ymha un mae'r Cylla, a
Mouth of the Gut.	Gwddf y Colyddyn.
The greatest part of the	Mae y rhan fwyaf
Guts, are covered with	O'r Colyddion, gwedi eu gorchuddio â
A Caul.	Chroenweren, neu y Weren Fol.
On the right Side of the Upper Abdomen, lieth	Yn yr ochr dde i'r rhan uchaf o Geudod y Bol. y gorwedd
The Liver.	Yr Afu, *m.*
As on the left side lieth the Spleen, or Milt.	Megis mae'r Ddueg, neu Gleddyf y Biswail yn gorwedd yr ochr chwith
Then there are the	Yno mae'r
Two Rains, or Kidneys,	Arenau, *sing.* Aren, *f.*
And the Bladder.	A'r Bladren, *f. pl. t.* au.

OF THE BONES.

THE Bones belonging to a Man are about 248; divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

Bones of the Head are	Esgyrn y Pen ydynt
The Skull,	Y Benglog, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Cheek Bone,	Asgwrn y Rudd, *m.*
The Jaw Bone, with	Asgwrn yr En, *m.*
38 Teeth.	Gydâ 32 o Ddanedd.
Bones of the Body are	Esgyrn y Corph ydynt
The Back Bone,	Asgwrn y Cefn, *m.*
The Ribs,	Yr Asenau, *sing.* Asen, *f.*
And the 2 shoulder Blades	A'r 2 Balfais, *f. pl.* Palfeisiau.
The Shin Bones.	Asgwrn y Grimog, *m.*
The Humours of the Body are	Suddiau 'r Corph yw
Blood,	Gwaed, *m.*
Gall,	Bustl, *m.*
Milk,	Llaeth, *m.*
Phlegm,	Llysnafedd, *m.*
Choler,	Geri, *m.*
Melancholy.	Y Pruddglwyf, neu 'r Dduegwst, *m.*
Excrements, or Uncleanness to be cast out of the Body, are	Carthion neu Frynti i'w fwrw allan o'r Corph, yw
Sweat,	Chwys, *m.*
Spittle,	Poeryn, *m. pl.* Poerion.

AM YR ESGYRN.

YR Esgyrn a berthyn i Ddyn ydynt o gwmpas 248; gwedi eu dosparthu yn Esgyrn y Pen, y Corph, a'r Aelodau.

Snot,	Chwyth Trwyn, *m.*
Piss, or Urine,	Pisaw, neu Llesiaw, *m.*
Dung.	Baw, *m.*

OF DISEASES.

THE Body is subject to

A Wound,	Clwyf, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Sore, or Ulcer,	Briw, neu Gornwyd, both *m. pl. t.* iau, ydd.
A Disease,	Clwyf, *m. pl. t.* au, neu on.
Death.	Marwolaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Wound is caused by	Clwyf a barir gan
A Stroke,	Ddyrnod, *f. pl. t.* iau.
A Stripe, or Blow,	Gwialenod, *f. pl. t.* au. neu Ergyd, *m. pl. t* ion.
After a Wound is cured there remains	Gwedi gwella Clwyf yr erys
A Scar.	Crachen, *f. pl.* Crâch.
Diseases are	Clefydau yw
A Consumption,	Darfodedigaeth, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Cough,	Peswch, *m.*
An Hydropsy, or Dropsy,	Dyfrgwyf, *m.*
The Fever or Ague,	Y Dwymyn neu'r Ddyrton, *f.*
The Gout,	Y Gymalwst, *f.*
The Itch,	Y Crafu, *m.*
Madness,	Cynddaredd, *f.*
The Plague,	Y Plâ, *m.*
The Stone.	Y Garreg, *f.*

AM GLEFYDAU.

MAE'R Corph yn ddarostyngedig i

The Physician for curing Diseases, gives Physic.	Y Physygwr gogyfer a iachhau Clefydau, a rydd Physygwriaeth.
He also doth Sell	Mae efhefyd yn gwerthu
Medicine, or a Remedy,	Cyffeiriau, *m.* neu Feddyginiaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
Poison, or an Ointment.	Gwenwyn, *m.* neu Enaint. *m.*
When there is no Disease, there is Health or Welfare, and Strength.	Pryd na byddo Clefyd, mae Iechyd neu Hawddfyd, a Gwrym.

OF THE MIND AND ITS AFFECTIONS.

AM Y MEDDWL A'I SERCHIADAU.

MAN has	MAE Dyn yn meddu ar
A Mind,	Feddwl, *m. pl.* Meddyliau.
A Reason,	Rheswm, *m. pl.* Rhesymau.
And a Will.	Ac Ewyllys. *f.*
The Affections, or Passions of the Mind are	Y Serchiadau, neu Anwydau 'r Meddwl yw
Love,	Cariad, *m.*
Hatred,	Digasedd, *m.*
Joy,	Gorfoledd, *m.*
Pleasure,	Hyfrydwch. *m,*
Hope,	Gobiaeth, *m.*
Desire,	Dymuniad, *m. pl. t.* au.
Fear,	Ofn, *m. pl. t.* au.
Dread,	Arswyd, *m.*
Shame,	Cywilydd, *m.*

Anger, or Rage,	Llid, neu Gynddeiriogrwydd, *m.*
Envy.	Cynfigen, *f pl. t* au.
Creatures are affected with want of Food, or Hunger, want of Drink or Thirst.	Mae Creaduriaid yn cael eu blino gan eisiau Ymborth neu chwant Bwyd eisiau Diod, neu Syched.
Men have Power or Force, Help, or Means, Aid.	Mae gan Ddynion allu, neu Nerth, Cynnorthwy, neu Foddion, both *m.* Cymmorth, *m. pl. t.* iadau.
A Custom, or Manner to do a Work,	Defod, neu ddull o wneuthur gwaith,
A Charge,	Gorchymmyn, *m. pl. t.* ion.
Business,	Galwad, *f. pl.* Galwedigaethau.
Duty, or Office; which should be done with	Swydd; *f. pl. t.* au. yr hon a ddylid ei chyflawnu gydâ.
Counsel,	Cyngor, *m pl. t.* ion.
Art, or Skill,	Cywreinrwydd, neu Fedrusrwydd, *m.*
Care,	Gofal, *m. pl. t.* on.
Study,	Astudrwydd, *m.*
Labor,	Trafferth, *m. pl. t.* on.
Faithfulness.	Ffyddlondeb, *m.*
From delay to do these Things, cometh Loss or Damage.	Trwy oedi gwneuthur y pethau hyn, y daw colled neu Niwaid.

OF MEATS AND DRINKS.

ALL manner of Provisions of Meat and Drink for Men, is called Food.

Any thing that is eaten with Bread, such as Butter, Cheese; all sorts of Meat, &c. is called

For eating there is
Bread,
Butter,
Cheese,

There is also for eating
A Pudding,
A Cake,

Pottage, or Broth,
Pap, or Water Gruel.

Pudding Bag, or Pudding Poke.

Pudding Pan.

The *Welch* express the name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as
Beef, or Ox's Flesh,
Lamb, or Lamb's Flesh,
Mutton, or Sheep's Flesh,

Pork, or Hog's Flesh,

AM FWYDYDD A DIODYDD.

POB math o Ddarbodaethau o Fwyd a Diod Gogyfer a Dynion, a elwir lluniaeth neu Ymborth.

Enllyn, *m.*

Tu ag at ei fwyta mae
Bara, *m.*
Ymenyn, *m.*
Caws, *sing.* Cosyn, *m.*

Mae heiyd at fwyta
Botten, *f. pl. t.* au.
Teisen, *f. pl. t.* au. neu on.

Cawl, *m.*
Uwd, neu Gawl Dwfr, both *m.*

Cwd Potten, *m.*

Padell Botten, *f.*

Mae'r *Cymry* yn enwi Cigfwyd y Cigyddion trwy ddau air, megis
Cig Eidion, *m.*
Cig Oen, *m.*
Cig Maharen, neu Gig Defaid, *m.*

Cig Moch, *m.*

Veal, or Calf's Flesh,	Cig Llo, *m.*
Venison.	Cig Carw. *m.*
Dainty Dishes.	Danteithfwyd, *m.* Disgleidiau Moethus.
For Drinking, there is Ale. or Beer,	Gogyfer a'i yfed, mae Diod, *f. pl. t.* ydd, neu Gwrw, *m.*
Wine, which hath Dregs, or Lees.	Gwin, *m.* i ba rai y perthyn gwaddod, neu Waelodion.
At a Feast, or a Banquet, a Guest eateth of Dainties, or good Cheer.	Mewn Gwledd, neu Gyfeddach, y Gwestwr a Fwytu Ddanteithion, neu Fwyd da.
Bread is made by a Baker.	Bara a wneir gan y Pobydd, *m. pl. t.* ion.
Meat is dressed by a Cook, in a Cook's Shop.	Cig a ddigonir gan Gogydd, Mewn Cogydd-dy.

OF APPAREL.

AM DDILLAD.

FOR cloathing of the Body, the Taylor maketh with Thread and a Needle, of Cloth, a Garment.

GOGYFER a dillad u'r Corph, y Teiliwr a wna âg edau a Nodwydd, Wisg o Frethyn.

On the Head is worn An Hat, or Cap,	Ar y Pen y gwisgir Het, neu Cwcwll, both *f. pl. t.* au.
Or a Periwig.	Neu Penguwch, *m. pl. t.* au.

About the Body is worn	Am y Corph y gwisgir
A close Coat,	Cochl Gul, *f.*
A great Coat,	Cochl Fawr, *f.*
A riding Coat,	Cochl Farchogaeth, *f.*
A Cloak,	Mantell, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Gown,	Gŵn, *m. pl.* Gynau.
Breeches,	Clos, *m.*
Stockings,	Hosanau, *sing.* Hosan, *f.*
And a Garter.	Gardys, *m. pl. t.* on.
A Shoemaker maketh	Crydd a wna,
A Shoe,	Esgid, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Buskin, or high Shoe,	Coesarn, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Sock,	Socas,
A Slipper,	Yslopan, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Boot, or Greave.	Botas, neu Goesarf, both, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Spur,	Yspardyn, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Botton, or Buckle,	Bwtwn, neu Bwcl, both *m. pl. t.* au.
Shoe String,	Carrai Esgyd, *f. pl.* Carrion Esgid.
A Girdle,	Gwregys *m. pl. t.* au.
A Fillet,	Talaith, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Sash,	Grwegys Sidan, *m. pl* Gwregysau Sidan.
Swadling Band,	Rhwymyn Magu, *m. pl.* Rhwymynion Magu.
Swadling Clout.	Cewyn, *m. pl. t.* ion.

OF BUILDING.	AM ADEILADAU.
A Building is either for ordinary Dwelling, as	ADEILAD sydd naill ai at annedd Gyffredin, megis
An House,	Tŷ, *m. pl.* Tai.
A Cot, or Cottage; or for Grandeur or Strength A Palace,	Bwthyn, neu Gaban, both *m. pl.* Bwthod Cabnau, neu er mwyn Ardderchawgrwydd, neu Gadernid, megis Llys, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Fort or Castle,	Amddiffynfa, neu Gastell, *f. m. pl.* Amddiffynfaoedd, Cestyll.
A Tower; or for religious Worship, as,	Twr, *m. pl.* Tyrau; neu at addoljad Crefyddol, megis
A Temple,	Teml, *f. pl. t.* au.
An Altar.	Allor, *f. pl. t.* au.
For Warmth, Cleanliness or Health, there is	Gogyfer a Gareogrwydd, Syberwyd, neu Iechyd, mae
A Stove,	Twymdy, *m. pl.* Twymdai.
A Bath, or Bagnio,	Ymolchfa, neu Chwysdŷ, *f. pl.* Ymolchfaoedd, Chwysdai,
For Passage they make	Gogyfer a mynediad hwy a wnant.
A way,	Ffordd, *f. pl.* Ffyrdd.
A Path.	Llwybr, *m. pl. t.* au.
For walking there is	Gogyfer a cherdded mae
A Portico, or Piazza,	Rhodfa Golofnog, *f. pl.* Rhodfeydd Colofnog.

A Court or Yard,	Cyntedd neu Baili. both *m. pl. t.* au.
For passage over the Water, there is	I fyned tros y Dwfr, mae
A Bridge.	Pont, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
In a Building there is	Mewn Adeilad mae
A Wall,	Mur, *m. pl. t.* iau.
A Column or Pillar.	Colofn, *f. pl. t.* au.
Parts of the House are	Rhanau o'r Ty ydynt
The Gate,	Y Porth, *m. pl.* Pyrth.
The Door,	Y Drws, *m. pl.* Drysau,
Folding Door:	Drws Plygiedig, *m. pl.* Drysau Plygiedig.
You go over the threshold of the Door, into	Yr ydych yn myned dros Drothwy 'r Drws, i mewn i'r
The Hall,	Neuadd, *f.*
The Dining Room,	Gwledd-ystafell, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
The Inner Room,	Tufewnol-ystafell, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
The Kitchen; near which is the Buttery, or Store-House,	Y Gegin; *f. pl. t.* au. gerlaw pa un mae'r Ymmenyn-gell, neu Drysor-dy,
A Closet, or place for to keep any thing in it.	Cell, neu le at gadw unrhyw beth ynddo.
By a Ladder or Staircase, you go into	Ar hyd Ysgol neu Risiau, yr ewch i'r
The Bed Chamber; in which is	Ystafell Wely; *f.* yn yr hon mae
A Study,	Llyfr-gell, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
The Upper Room.	Yr Oruwch-ystafell, *f. pl. t.* oedd.

A Room hath	Ystafell a fedd ar
A Roof or Arch.	Gronglwyd, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
An Hearth or Fire Place,	Aelwyd, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
On the outside of the House appears	Tu allan i'r Ty yr ymddengis.
A Balcony or Galery,	Llofft-rodfa, *f. pl.* Llofft-rodfeydd.
The Window,	Y Flenstr, *f. pl. t. i.*
The Roof of the House,	Crommen y Ty, *f.*
The Ridge or Top.	Y Grib neu Nen, both *f. pl. t.* au.
A House is supported by	Mae Ty yn cael ei gynnal gan
A Beam,	Drawst, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Rafter.	Ceibren, *f. pl. t.* au.
Doors have	Drysau a fedd ar
A Post,	Bost, *m. pl.* Pyst.
A Hinge,	Colyn Dor, *m. pl.* Colynion dorau.
A Chain,	Cadwyn, *f. pl. t. i.*
A Bar, or Bolt,	Bollt, *f. pl.* Byllt.
A Lock, which is opened by a Key.	Clo, *m. pl.* Cloyon, neu Cloyau yr hwn a agorir âg Allwedd, *f. pl. t.* au.
Under the House is.	Dan y Ty mae 'r
The Cellar.	Seler, *f. pl. t. i.*
Out Houses are	Tai allanol yw
A Stall,	Beudy, *m. pl.* Beudai,
Or Stable,	Neu Stabl, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Barn,	Ysgubor, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Mill,	Melin, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Privy, or House of Office.	Ysgothdy, *m. pl.* Ysgothdai.

Company of Houses are	Lliaws o dai yw
A Street, or Row,	Heol neu Res, both *f. pl. t.* ydd, tri.
A Town,	Tref, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
A City.	Dinas, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
To a City or Town, belong	I Ddinas neu Dref y perthyn
A Gate,	Porth, *m. pl.* Pyrth.
A Wall,	Mur, *m. pl. t.* iau.
Or Walls,	Neu Caerau, *sing.* Caer, *f.*
A Market.	Marchnad, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
A Building is made by	Adeilad a wneir gan
A Workman, who	Weithiwr, yr hwn
Cutteth	A Dyrr
A Plank,	Blange, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Board, with an	Astell, *f. pl.* Estyll, a
Ax, or Hatchet.	Bwyall, *f. pl. t.* au.
He useth also	Mae ef hefyd yn gwneud defnydd o
A Hammer, or Mallet,	Forthwyl, neu Gordd bren, *m. f. pl.* Morthwylion, Gyrdd coed.
A Saw,	Llif, *f. pl. t.* iau.
An Hand Saw,	Llaw-lif, *f. pl. t.* iau.
A File,	Durlif, *f. pl. t.* iau.
A Wedge,	Gaing, *f. pl.* Geingion.
A Square,	Ysgwâr, *m.*
A Crow, or Bar,	Bar, *m. pl. t.* au.
Glue,	Glud, *m.*
A Nail, or Pin.	Hoel, neu Bin, *f. pl.* Hoelion, Pinau.

OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.

ALL those moveable things of different kinds, necessary for the several uses of a family, are called Furniture, or Household Stuff.

AM DDODREFN TY.

YR holl bethau symudol o amrywiol fath, ag sydd yn angenrheidiol at amrywiol wasanaeth Teulu, a elwir, Moddion, neu Ddodrefn Ty.

For dressing of Victuals, there is
A Pot,
A Cauldron, or Kettle,
A Frying Pan.

Gogyfer a drin Bwyd, mae
Crochan, *m. pl. t.* au.
Callawr, *m. pl. t.* au.
Padell Ffrio, *f. pl.* Padelli Ffrio.

For blowing the Fire, there is a Bellows.

At chwythu'r Tân, mae Megin, *f. pl. t.* au.

For taking up Coals, A Tongs.

At godi rhesod, mae Gefail Dân, *f. p.* Gefeiliau Tân.

For giving Light, there are
A Lamp,
A Flambeau, or Torch,
A Candle; which is put into a Candlestick, or Lanthorn.

At roddi goleuni, mae
Lamp, *f. pl. t.* au.
Canwyll Byg, *f. pl.* Canwyllau Pyg.
Canwyll; *f. pl. t.* au. yr hon a ddodir mewn Canwyllbren, neu Lugorn, *pl.* Llugyrn.

For Sitting upon, there are
A Seat,

Gogyfer ag eistedd. arnynt, mae
Maingc, *f. pl.* Meingciau.

A Stool,	Ystol, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Foot Stool,	Troed Faingc, *f. pl.* Troed Feingciau,
A Bench, or Form.	Eisteddfa, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
For Sitting or Leaning on, there are	Tu ag at Eistedd neu Orphwys arnynt, mae
A Chair,	Cadair, *f. pl.* Cadeiriau.
A Cushion.	Clustog, *f. pl. t.* au.
For Lying or Sleeping on, there are	Tu ag at orwedd a chysgu arnynt, mae
A Cradle,	Cawell, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Bed.	Gwely, *m. pl. t.* au.
For putting Things upon, shere is	Gogyfer a dodi pethau arno, mae
A Table; on which are put	Bwrdd; *m. pl.* Byrddau, ar ba un y Gosodir
A Table Cloth,	Lliain Bwrdd, *m.*
A Napkin, or Towel,	Lliain Llaw, *m.*
A Carpet.	Llawr, neu Fwrdd-len, *f. pl.* Llawr-leni,—Bwrdd-lehi.
For cutting of things, there is	Tu ag at dorri pethau, mae,
A Knife.	Cyllell, *f. pl.* Cyllyll.
There are for keeping and carriage of things,	Mae gogyfer a chadw a a chario pethau
A Vessel,	Lestr, *m pl. t. i.*
A Sheath or Case,	Gwain, *f.*
A Sack or Bag,	Sach neu Ffetan, both *f. pl. t.* au.
A Purse.	Cod, *f. pl. t.* au.
Scabbard.	Gwain Cleddyf, *f.*
Such Vessels as serve for holding any thing,—	Y cyfryw Lestri ag sydd at ddal un rhyw beth,

and are made of Wood, are,	chwedi eu gwneud o Goed, yw
A Box,	Blwch, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Coffer or Chest,	Coffr, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Desk,	Ysgrifen Gist, *f. pl. t.* iau.
A Basket.	Pasced, *f. pl. t. i.*
Small Vessels for holding Water, are	Llestri bychain at ddal Dwfr, yw
A Pitcher or Jug,	Ysten, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Bucket or Pail.	Celwrn, neu Ystwc, both *f. pl. t.* au.
Vessels for holding Meat or Broth, are	Llestri at ddal Cig neu Gawl, yw
A Dish,	Disgl, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Deep Dish or Platter,	Dwbler, *f. pl. t. i.*
A Trencher.	Pedroglyn, *m. pl. t.* au. neu Disgl bren.
Drinking Vessels, are any kind of Cups, Bowl or Goblet.	Llestri at yfed, yw unrhyw fath o Gwpan, *m. pl. t.* au. Cawg neu Ffiol, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Bottle,	Costrel, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Drinking Glass.	Gwydryn diod, *m.*
A Quart,	Cwart, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Pint.	Peint, *m. pl. t.* au.
For the Adornment of a Room, there are Tapestry Hangings,	Er Harddwch Ystafell mae Croglenni, *sing.* Croglen, *f.*
A Picture,	Llun, *m. pl. t.* iau.
An Image,	Delw, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Looking Glass.	Gwydr-ddrych, *m. pl. t.* au.

For cleaning of a Room, they use A Broom, or Beesom.	At lanhau ystafell, maent yn ymarferyd Ysgubell, *f. pl. t. i.*
And they throw over the Room to keep it clean, Sand, or Sawdust.	Ac maent yn taflu dros lawr yr ystafel, i'w chadw yn lan, Dwod, neu Flawd-llif.
For the holding of Urine, there is An Urinal, or Chamber-pot.	Tu ag at ddal Lleisu, mae Troeth-lestr, *m. pl. t. i.*

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OF THE COUNTRY, AND COUNTRY AFFAIRS.

AM Y WLAD, A'I GORCHWYLION.

HOUSE and Land out of Town, is the Country.	TY a thir allan o Dref, yw y Wlad, *f. pl.* Gwledydd.
A Country Farm.	Fferm, Wladol.
Land is	Tir yw
A Court or Plat,	Cadlas, *m.*
A Field.	Maes, neu Cae, both *m. pl.* Meysydd, Caeau.
Land for Herbs and Flowers is	Tir at Lysiau a Blodau yw.
A Garden.	Gardd, *f. pl.* Gerddi.
Land for Fruit Trees is An Orchard.	Tir at Goed Ffrwythau yw Perllan, *f pl.* Perlleni.
Land for Corn is Arable Land, or Land for Plowing.	Tir at Lafur yw Tir Arddadwy, neu Dir at ei Aredig.

Land for Hay, is A Meadow,	Tir at Wair, yw Gwaun, *f. pl.* Gweunydd.
Land for Beasts is Pasture Ground.	Tir i Anifeiliaid yw Tir Porfa.
Land is Tilled by An Husbandman.	Tir a Lafurir gan Hwsmon, *m. pl.* Hwsmyn.
The Ploughman, breaks up the Earth with a Plough.	Yr Aradwr, a rwyga i fynu y ddaear âg Aradr, *f. pl.* Erydr.
Parts of the Plough are	Rhanau o'r Aradr yw
The Plough Tail or handle,	Cynfon neu Ffforch yr Aradr,
The Plough Share,	Swch, *f. pl.* Sychod,
The Coulter.	Y Cwltwr, *m.*
By the Plough is made A Furrow.	A'r Aradr y troer Cwys, *f. pl. t. i.*
The Husbandman soweth Seed,	Yr Hwsmon a haua Had, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Ground is made even with an Harrow, or Rake.	Y Tir a wnair yn wastad âg oged, neu Racca, both *f. pl.* Ogedi, Rhaccanau.
When the Corn looks yellow, then comes the Harvest.	Pan byddo'r ŷd yn edrych yn felyn, yna y daw y Cynhauaf, *m.*
Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called	Glaswellt gwedi dorri i lawr, a'i sychu yn yr Haul, a elwir
Hay.	Gwair, *f. pl.* Gweiriau.

A Garden is looked after by the Gardener, who maketh for its defence, an Hedge with Thorns, or Brambles.	Gardd a ddisgwylir ar ei hol gan y Garddwr *m. pl.* Garddwyr, yr hwn a wna gogyfer ai hamddifyn, berth o Ddrain, neu Ddrysni.
To husbandry also belong	I Hwsmonaeth hefyd y perthyn
A Sieve,	Gwagr, *f. p. t.* au.
A Sickle or Scythe,	Cryman, neu Bladur, *m, f. pl t.* au, iau.
A Spade,	Pâl, *f. pl.* au.
A Mattock,	Caib, *f pl.* Ceibiau:
A Shovel,	Rhaw, *f. pl. t.* iau.
A Fork.	Pig, *f. pl, t.* au.
For carrying off heavy Bodies, there is	Gogyfer a chario Pethau trymion, mae
A Cart, or Waggon.	Certwyn, neu Fen, *m. f. pl. t. i.*
For travelling, or going a Journey there is	Tu ag at ymdeithio, neu fyned i Siwrnau, mae
A Coach or Chariot.	Cerbyd, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Coach-man.	Cerbydwr, *m pl.* Cerbydwyr.
To a Coach or Waggon belong	I Gerbyd neu Fen y perthyn
A Pole,	Trostan, *m. pl. t.* au.
An Axle-tree,	Echel, *f.*
A Wheel,	Troell, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Spoke.	Olwyn, *m, pl. t.* ion.

Of Societies. Am Gymdeithiasau.

MEN join together into	DYNION a unant ynghyd mewn
A Family,	Teulu, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Corporation,	Bwrdeisdref, *f. pl. t. i.*
A Kingdom,	Teyrnas, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
A School,	Ysgol, *f. pl. t.* ion.
A Church.	Eglwys, *f. pl. t.* ydd.
In a Family are	Mewn Teulu mae,
An Husband,	Gwr, *m. pl.* Gwyr.
A Wife,	Gwraig, *f. pl.* Gwragedd.
A Lord, or Master,	Arglwydd, neu Athraw, both *m. pl. t. i.* on.
A Lady, or Dame,	Arglwyddes, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Master,	Meistr, *m. pl. t. i.*
A Mistress,	Meistres, *f. pl. t. i.*
A Man Servant,	Gwas, *m. pl.* Gweision.
An Handmaid, or Maid Servant.	Llawforwyn, neu Wasanaeth ferch, both *f. pl. t.* ion, ed.
In a Kingdom are	Mewn Teyrnas mae
A King,	Brenin, *m. pl. t.* oedd.
A Queen,	Brenhines, *f. pl. t.* au.
The People,	Y Bobl, *m. pl. t* oedd.
The King hath	Y Brenin a fedd ar
A Crown,	Goron, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Sceptre,	Teyrnwialen, *f. pl.* Teyrnwiail.
A Throne,	Gorseddfainge *f. pl.* Gorseddfeingciau.
The People are	Y Bobl ydynt
The Nobles,	Y Pendefigion, *sing.* Pendefig, *m.*
The Commonalty,	Y Bobl Gyffredin.
The Rabble.	Y Werinos, *f.*

A Company of People is	Cymdeithias o Bobl yw
A Tribe,	Llwyth, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Rout,	Torf, *f. pl. t.* Torfeydd.
A Nation.	Cenedlaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.

THE SCHOOL.

AM YR YSGOL.

IN a School are A Master,	MEWN Ysgol mae Athraw, *m. pl. t.* ón.
A Scholar.	Ysgolhaig, *m.* Ysgolheigion.
Men declare their thoughts by	Mae Dynion yn cyhoeddi eu meddyliau trwy
Speech, or Discourse.	Araith, neu Ymadrodd, *f. m. pl. t.* iau, ion.
In Speech there are	Mewn Araith neu ymadrodd mae
A Letter,	Llythyren, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Syllable,	Sillaf, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Word.	Gair, *m. pl.* Geiriau.
A Speech is	Araith neu ymadrodd yw
A Fable or Tale,	Chwedl, *m. pl. t.* au.
An History,	Hanes, *pl. t.* ion.
A Joke or Jest,	Digrif-air, *m. pl.* Digrif-eiriau.
Fame, or Talk.	Gair da, neu ymddiddan, *m. pl. t.* ion.
Speech written down is	Araith gwedi ei scrifenu i lawr yw
A Letter, or Epistle.	Llythyr, neu Epistol, both *m. pl. t.* au.
A Book.	Llyfr, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Book hath	Llyfr a fedd ar

A Writer, or Author,	Yscrifenydd, *m. pl. t.* ion. neu Awdwr, *m. pl.* Awdwyr.
A Title,	Titl, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Page.	Tu Dalen, *pl. t. i.*
For Writing, they use	Tu ag Scrifenu, maent yn gwneud defnydd o
Pen, Ink, and Paper.	Bin, Ingc, a Phapur.
A Pen hath a Slit, and is made by a Pen-knife.	Pin yscrifenu a fedd ar hollt, ac a wneir â chyllell-binau.
They make a Line by a Rule.	Hwy wnant Linell â Rheol.
If care is not taken they make a Fault in Writing.	Oni chymerir gofal, hwy wnant gamsyniad mewn yscrifen.
A Blot.	Dufan, *m. pl. t.* au.
For Correction, the Master hath A Rod.	Tu ag at Geryddu, mae gan yr Athraw Wialen.

OF THE CHURCH, OR, ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

AM YR EGLWYS, NEU ORCHWYLION EGLWYSAIDD.

RULERS in the church are	LLYWODRAETHWYR yn yr Eglwys yw
Christ,	Crist, *m.*
An Apostle,	Apostol, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Bishop,	Esgob, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Priest,	Offeiriad, *m. pl.* Offeiriaid.

An Elder,	Henuriad, *m. pl.* Henuriaid.
A Deacon:	Diacon, *m. pl. t.* iaid.
The Worship of God is Religion.	Addoliad Duw yw Crefydd, *f. pl. t.* au.
In the Church, there is a Pulpit, out of which the preacher delivereth	Mewn Eglwys mae Cadair ymadrodd, allan o ba un mae'r pregethwr yn traethu
A Sermon,	Pregeth ; *f. pl. t.* au.
Or readeth	Neu'n darllen
The Bible,	Y Bibl, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Testament,	Y Testament, *m. pl. t.* au
The Gospel.	Yr Efengyl, *f. pl. t.* au.
In the Church-yard there is	Mewn Mynwent mae
A Grave,	Bedd, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Tomb-stone,	Bedd-faen, *m. pl.* Bedd-feini.
A Monument,	Bedd-adail, *m.*
Funeral.	Claddedigaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.

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OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.

YNGHYLCH MATERION BRAWDWRAIDD.

IN Government there are	MEWN Llywodraeth mae
A Law,	Cyfraith, *f. pl. t.* iau.
An Example.	Siampl, *f. pl. t.* au.
In Law there are	Mewn Cyfraith mae
A Judge,	Barnwr, *m. pl.* Barnwyr.

A Counsellor,	Cynghorwr, *m. pl.* Cynghorwyr.
A Witness,	Tyst, *m. pl. t.* ion.
The Judge hath for writing,	Mae'r Barnwr gogyfer ag yscrifenu, yn eadw
A Secretary, or Scribe; for speaking publicly, a Cryer; for executing the Sentence; a Hangman, or Jack Ketch.	'Yscrif-raglaw; *m. pl. t.* iaid, gogyfer a llefaru'n gyhoeddus, Gostegwr; *m. pl.* Gostegwyr, gogyfer a chyflawnu'r Ddedryd, Dihenyddwr Cyffredin, *m. pl.* Dihenyddwyr Cyffredin.
The Law inflicteth punishment, on those who are guilty of Vice.	Mae'r Gyfraith yn rhoddi cosp ar y rhei'ny ag sydd yn euog o Ddrygioni.
A vicious Deed is	Gweithred ddrygionus yw
A Fault,	Bai, *m. pl.* Beiau.
A Crime,	Camwedd, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Villany,	Ysgelerder, *m.*
A Crime is	Camwedd neu drosedd yw
A Deceit or Cheat,	Dichell, *f. pl. t.* ion.
A Lie,	Celwydd, *m. pl. t.* au.
Fraud,	Hoced, *m.*
Lewdness,	Anlladrwydd, *m.*
Theft.	Lledrad, *m.*
Persons guilty of Crimes are	Dynion euog o Droseddau yw
An Adulterer,	Godinebwr, *m. pl.* Godinebwyr.
A Robber,	Anrheithiwr, *m. pl.* Anrheithwyr.
A Thief,	Lleidr, *m. pl.* Lladron.

A Whore.	Putain, *f. pl.* Puteiniaid.
Punishments are	Cospedigaethau ydynt
Exile,	Alltudedd, *m.*
Death,	Marwolaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
Disgrace, or Degrading,	Gwaradwydd, neu Ddifreiniad, both *m. pl. t.* iadau, au.
A Fine or Mulct,	Camlwrw, *m.*
A Prison,	Carchar, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Stripe.	Gwialennod, *f. pl. t.* au.
Sometimes the Judge giveth Pardon.	Y Barnwr rai prydiau A rydd Faddeuant.
They who practice	Yrrhai'ny ag sydd yn ymarfer â
Virtue, will have A Reward.	Diweirdeb, a dderbyn Wobryw, *f. pl. t.* on.
A Reward is	Gwobr yw
Gain,	Elw, *m.*
A Gift, or	Rhodd, *f. pl. t.* ion.
Glory,	Clòd, *m.*
Hire, or Pay,	Cyflog, neu Daliad, *f. m. pl. t.* au.
Honor,	Anrhydedd, *m.*
Credit, or Game,	Cymmeriad, *m. pl. t.* au.
Praise,	Canmoliaeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
Wages,	Hur, *f. pl. t.* iau
Money.	Arian, *m.*

OF WARFARE, OR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

YNGHYLCH MILWRIAETH, NEU ORCHWYLION RHYFELGAR.

THE joining of the Forces and Arms of many against others, is called

Y Cydiad o alluoedd ac arfau llawer yn erbyn eraill, a elwir

War,	Rhyfel, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
The being without mutual Opposition, is Peace.	Bod heb un gwrthwynebiad ynaill o'r llall, yw Heddwch, *m.*
In Peace, there is,	Mewn Heddwch, mae
Agreement,	Cyttundeb, *m.*
A League,	Cyngrair, *m.*
Quiet,	Llonyddwch, *m.*
Leisure,	Arfod, *m.*
Play.	Chwarau, *m. pl. t.* on.
But in War, there is	Ond mewn Rhyfel, mae
Disagreement,	Anghyttundeb, *m.*
Danger,	Perygl, *m. pl. t.* on.
Strife,	Ymryson, *m. pl. t.* au.
Quarel,	Ymrafael, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Tumult, or Disturbance,	Terfysg, *m. pl. t.* iadau, neu oedd.
An Enemy,	Gelyn, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Flight,	Ffoedigaeth, *pl. t.* au.
Or, Battle,	Neu Frwydr, *f.*
Stratagem,	Dichell, *f. pl. t.* ion.
Slaughter,	Lladdfa, *f. pl.* Lladdfeydd
Ruin,	Adfail, *m.*

Destruction,	Dinistr, *m.*
Want of Provisions,	Diffig Llumiaeth,
Or, Penury.	Neu, Dlodi, *m.*
The Conqueror after the Flight, hath	Y Goresgynwr gwedi'r Ffoedigaeth, a fedd ar
A Victory,	Fuddugoliaeth, *f. pl. t.* au
A Triumph,	Gorfoledd, *m pl. t.* au.
And on the other side there is	Ac o'r tu arall mae
Flight.	Ffoedigaeth, *f. pl. t.* au:
Military Person, or Persons, belonging to War, are,	Dynion Milwraidd, neu Ddynion yn perthynu i Ryfel, yw
A Leader, or Captain,	Blaenor, neu Gadpen, both *m. pl. t.* iaid.
A Trumpeter,	Udgenydd, *m. pl. t.* ion.
An Ensign,	Llumanwr, *m. pl.* Llumanwyr.
A Soldier,	Milwr, *m. pl.* Milwyr.
A Horseman,	Gwr March, *m. pl.* Gwyr Meirch.
A Footman.	Gwr Traed, *m. pl.* Gwyr Traed.
The whole Body of Force is called	Holl Gorph y llu, a elwir
An Army.	Byddin, *f. pl. t.* oedd.
A Soldier hath, for Offence, or Defence, Arms or Weapons.	Mae gan y Milwr, gogyfer ag ymysodiad, neu ymddiffyniad, Arfau neu Offerynau.
Offensive Arms are	Arfau ymosodwl yw
A Club,	Pastwn, *m. pl.* Pastynau:

A Staff or Stick,	Llawffon, *f. pl.* Llawffyn.
A Sword,	Cleddyf, *m. pl t.* au.
A Spear or Lance,	Gwaywffon, *f. pl.* Gwaywffyn.
A Dart or Javelin,	Piccell neu Waywffon, both, *f. pl.* Piccellau Gwaywffyn.
A Sling,	Ffon dafl, *f. pl.* ffyn flafl,
An Arrow.	Saeth, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Bow,	Bwa, *m. pl. t.* u.
A Quiver of Arrows.	Cawell Saethau, *m.*
Defensive Arms are	Arfau Ymddiffynol yw
An Helmet, or Head-Piece,	Helmed, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Brigantine, or Coat of Mail,	Llurig, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Buckler, or Shield.	Tarian, *f. pl. t.* au.

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OF THE SEA, OR NAVAL AFFAIRS.

AM Y MOR, NEU ORCHWYLION LLYNGES'AWL.

A Vessel for passing the Water, of the lesser kind, is	LLESTR, gogyfer a myned tros y Dwfr, o'r rhyw leiaf, yw
A Boat.	Bad, neu Gwch, both *m. pl. t.* au.
Of the greater kind is	O'r rhyw fwyaf yw
A Ship.	Llong, *f. pl. t.* au.
Parts of a Ship, are	Rhanau Llong, ydynt
The Keel,	Y Gwaelod, *m.*
The Stem or Prow,	Y Pen Blaen,
The Stern or Poop,	Y Pen ol, neu y Llywle,
The Helm or Rudder.	Y Llyw, *m.*

Parts for helping the motion of the Ship, and are made of Wood, are	Rhanau at gynorthwyo symudiad y Llong, a chwedi eu gwneuthur o Goed, yw
An Oar,	Rhwyf, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Mast.	Hwylbren, *f. pl. t.* au.
Parts for helping the motion of a Ship, and are made of Cloath,	Rhanau at gynorthwyo symudiad Llong, a chwedi eu gwneuthur o Liain, yw
Are the Sails.	Yr Hwylau, *sing.* Hwyl, *f.*
Sails are	Hwylau ydynt
The Main-sail,	Yr Hwyl fawr, *f.*
The Fore-sail,	Yr Hwyl flaen, *f.*
The Mizen-sail,	Hwyl y Llyw, *f.*
The Top-sail.	Y Frig hwyl, *f.*
The Cross-piece, to which the Sails are fastened, is	Y croes-fan, wrth ba un y sicrheir yr Hwylau, yw
The Sail-yard.	Yr Hwyl-lath, *f.*
For staying of the Ship, there is an Anchor.	Gogyfer ag attal y Llong mae Angor, *m. pl. t.* au, neu ion.
There belongeth also to	Mae hefyd yn perthyn i Long,
A Ship,	
A Rope,	Rhaf, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Cable or great Rope,	Rhaf Angor, *f.*
A Pilot or Steersman,	Llong-lywiedydd, *m. pl. t.* ion.
A Seaman, or Mariner,	Morwr, *m. pl.* Morwyr.
A Rower.	Rhwyfwr, *m. pl.* Rhwyfwyr.

OF TIME.	AM AMSER.
TIME is	AMSER yw
An Hour,	Awr, *f. pl. t.* Oriau.
A Day,	Diwrnod, *m. pl. t.* au.
A Week,	Wythnos, *f. pl. t.* au.
A Month,	Mis, *m. pl. t* oedd.
A Year,	Blwyddyn, *f. pl.* Blynyddoedd.
An Age.	Oes, *pl. f. t.* oedd.
In a Day there is	Mewn Diwrnod mae
The dawning of the Day, or break of Day,	Glasiad, neu doriad y Dydd,
The Morning,	Y Borau, *m. pl.* Boreuau.
Noon Tide, or Mid Day,	Hanèr, neu Ganol Dydd,
The Evening,	Y Diwedydd, *m. pl. t.* au.
The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight,	Y Cyflwrhwr, neu Frig yr hwyr,
The Night.	Y Nos, neu Noswaith, *f. pl.* Nosweithi.
To-day,	Heddyw,
To-morrow,	Y Foru,
Yesterday,	Ddoe,
The Day before yesterday,	Echdoe,
To-night,	Heno,
To-morrow Night,	Nos y Foru,
The last Night,	Neithiwr,
The Night before last.	Echnos.
In a Week, there are Seven Days, called	Mae mewn Wythnos Saith o Ddiwrnodau, pa rai a elwir

Sunday,	Dydd Sûl, *m.*
Monday,	Dydd Llûn, *m.*
Tuesday,	Dydd Mawrth, *m.*
Wednesday,	Dydd Mercher, *m.*
Thursday,	Dydd Iau, *m.*
Friday,	Dydd Gwener, *m.*
Saturday.	Dydd Satwrn, *m.*
The Year is divided into four parts, called	Mae'r Flwyddyn yn cael ei dospar thu yn bedair o rannau, pa rai a elwir
The Spring,	Y Gwanwyn, *m.*
The Summer,	Yr Hâf, *m.*
The Autumn, or Fall of the Leaf,	Yr Hydref, *m.*
The Winter,	Y Gauaf, *m.*

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OF ADJECTIVES, OR, THE MANNER OF THINGS,

AM ANSAWDDIADAU, NEU DDULL PETHAU.

A Thing is said to be Comely, or handsome,	DYWEDIR bod Peth yn Brydwedd, neu'n llân,
Acceptable,	Yn Dderbyniol,
Wonderful,	Yn Rhyfeddol,
Vain,	Yn Wâg, neu'n ofer.
Troublesome,	Yn Drallodus,
Whole, or	Yn Gyfan, neu'n
Broken,	Ddrylliedig.
A Thing, as to its weight is said to be	Dywedir bod peth o ran ei bwysau
Heavy, or Grievous,	Yn Drwm, neu'n Flîn,
Light;	Yn Ysgafn.

If you compare one thing to another, it is said to be	Os cymarwch un Peth â'r lall dywedir ei fod
Divers, or Various,	Yn Amrywiol,
Like, or	Yn Gyffelyb, neu'n
Unlike.	Anghyffelyb.
A Thing, as to its motion is said to be	Dywedir bod Peth o ran ei symudiad
Gentle,	Yn Esmwyth,
Strong,	Yn Nerthol,
Earnest,	Yn Ddyfal,
Swift, Quick,	Yn Gyflyn, yn Fywiog,
Slow, Tardy.	Yn Bwyllig, yn Hwyrdrwm.
A Sign is said to be	Dywedir bod Arwydd,
True, or	Yn Wir, neu'n
False, Certain,	Anwir, yn Sicèr,
Or Doubtful.	Neu'n Ansicer.
A Thing, as to its mode or manner, is said to be	Dywedir bod Peth, oran ei drefn neu ei ddull,
Fit, or Unfit.	Yn Gyfaddas, neu'n Anghyfaddas.
A part is said to be Great, or Little.	Dywedir bod Ran yn Faw'r, neu'n Fychan.
Nature is said to be Fruitful, or Barren.	Dywedir bod Natur yn Ffrwythlon, neu'n Anffrwythlon.
A Thing, as to the time of its continuance, is	Peth, o ran ei barhâd, sydd yn
New, or Old;	Newydd, neu'n Hên:
As to its seasonableness, it is	Oran ei Dymor mae'n Ddiweddar, neu'n Ddihiriol
Late, or Lag,	
Ripe, or Unripe.	Yn Addfed, neu'n Anaddfed.

THE CARDINAL, OR CHIEF-NUMBERS, ARE THESE FOLLOWING.	Y RRIF NEU Y RHIFEDI PENAF, YW Y RHAI CANLYNOL.
ONE,	UN, *pl. t.* au.
Two,	Dau, *pl.* Deuoedd, *f.* Dwy.
Three,	Tri, *pl. t.* oedd. *f.* Tair.
Four,	Pedwar, *pl. t.* oedd. *f.* Pedair,
Five,	Pump, *pl. t.* au.
Six,	Chwech, *pl. t.* au.
Seven,	Saith, *pl.* Seithau.
Eight,	Wyth, *pl. t.* au.
Nine,	Naw, *pl. t.* au.
Ten,	Deg, *pl. t.* au.
Twenty,	Ugain, *pl. t.* au.
Thirty,	Deg ar Hugain, *pl. t.* au.
Forty,	Deugain, *pl. t.* au.
Fifty,	Deg a Deugain, *pl. t.* au.
Sixty,	Tri Ugain, *pl. t.* au.
Seventy,	Deg a Thri Ugain, *pl. t.* au.
Eighty,	Pedwar Ugain, *pl. t.* au.
Ninety,	Pedwar Ugain a Deg.
An Hundred,	Cant, *pl. t.* oedd.
A Thousand, *&c.*	Mil. *f. pl. t.* oedd.
These are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.	Y rhai hyn yw Rhifedi Gwreiddiol, pa rai a ddywedant o ba Nifer, neu mewn pa Drefn y mae Peth.
For Example, of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing!	Er Siampl, o ba Nifer, neu mewn pa Drefn y mae Peth!

The Answer is made by	Yr Atteb a roddir gan
The First, or	Y Cyntaf, neu'r
The Second,	Ail,
The Third,	Y Trydydd,
The Fourth,	Y Pedwarydd,
The Fifth,	Y Pumed,
The Sixth,	Y Chweched,
The Seventh,	Y Seithfed,
The Eighth,	Yr Wythfed,
The Ninth,	Y Nawfed,
The Tenth,	Y Ddegfed,
The Middlemost,	Y Ganol,
The Last.	Y Diweddaf,
Things are also, in respect of their Number,	Mae Pethau hefyd, o ran eu Rhif,
Equal or Even,	Yn Gyfartal, neu'n Gyfniferawg,
Unequal or Odd,	Yn Aghyfartal, neu'n Anghynni er,
Many, or Few.	Yn Llawer, neu'n Ychydig.
There are twelve Months,	Mae Deuddeg o Fisoedd
January,	Jonawr,
February,	Chwefror,
March,	Mawrth,
April,	Ebrill
May,	Mai,
June,	Mehefin,
July,	Gorphenhâf,
August,	Awst,
September,	Medi,
October,	Hydref
November,	Tachwedd,
December,	Rhagfyr.

A Place is said to be Large or Wide. Narrow or Strait,	Dywedir bod Lle Yn Helaeth neu'n Llydan Yn Gyfyng neu'n Gul.
A Place, dedicated to God is sacred, others are profane.	Lle, gwedi ei gysegru i Dduw sydd yn Sanctaidd, mae eraill yn halogedig.
A Thing, as to its Position, is said to be Convenient or Commodious, Right, or on the Right or Left, with the Face upward, with the Face downward.	Dywedir bod Peth, o ran ei Sefyllfa, yn Gyfaddas neu'n Gyfleus, yn Iawn, neu ar y de, neu'r Aswy, â'r Wyneb i fynu, â'r Wyneb i lawr.
A Body is said to be Hard or Soft, Strong or Weak, Hollow.	Dywedir bod Corph yn Galed, neu'n Feddal, yn Gryf, neu'n Wan, Yn Geuawl.
As to its Measure, it is said to be equal to this or that Thing: as how big is it? so big as this or that.	O ran ei Fesur fe ddywedir, ei fod yn gyfartal i'r peth hwn neu Accw; megis pa cymmaint ydyw? cymmaint a hwyn neu accw.
It is said also to be Small or Slender, Thick or Thin.	Dywedir hefyd ei fod Yn Fychan neu'n Fain. Yn Drwchus neu'n Denau.
As to its Figure, it is said to be Round, or Square, Strait, or Crooked.	O ran ei Ddull, fe ddywedir ei fod yn Grwn, neu'n Bedwarochrog, yn gymmwys, neu'n gam.
A Spirit is said to be Good, or Bad,	Dywedir bod Yspryd yn Ddrwg, neu'n Dda.

God is said to be Eternal,	Dywedir bod Duw yn Dragywyddol.
A Soul is said to be Good, or Gracious.	Dywedir bod Enaid, yn Dda, neu'n Raslawn.
The Light is said to be Clear, or Bright.	Dywedir bod Goleuni, yn Oleu, neu'n Ddisglair.
The Shade is said to be Dark or Dull.	Dywedir bod Cysgod, yn Dywyll, neu'n Bŵl.
A Star is said to be Fixed or Steady, or Wandering.	Dywedir, bod Seren, yn Sefydlog, neu'n Ddianwadal, neu'n Wibiog.
The Air, is said to be Clear, not Cloudy.	Dywedir bod yr Wybr, yn Ddisglair, nid yn Gymylog.
The Earth is said to be Dry or Wet.	Dywedir bod y Ddaear, yn Sych, neu'n Wlyb.
Rain is said to be Thick.	Dywedir bod Gwlaw yn Dew.
A Plant is said to be Tender, Green, or Dry.	Dywedir bod Planhigyn, yn Dyner, yn Wyrdd, neu'n Sych.
A Tree is said to be High, Tall, or Low.	Dywedir bod Pren, yn Uchel, yn Dal, neu'n Isel.
Honey is said to be Pure, not mixed with Wax.	Dywedir bod Mêl, yn Bur, nid yn gymysgedig â Chwyr.
An Animal is said to be	Dywedir bod Anifail,
Alive or Dead,	Yn Fyw, neu'n Farw,
Sound or Well,	Yn Ddianaf, neu'n Iach.
Sick or Faint,	Yn Glaf, neu'n Egwan,
Fat or Lean,	Yn Dew, neu'n Denau.
Wakeful or Sleepy,	Yn Effro, neu'n Gysglyd,

Brutish or Wild.	Yn Dilreswm,——neu'n Wyllt.
A Man's Head is sometimes Bald, his Skin hairy or rough.	Mae Pen Dyn rai prydiau yn Foel, ei groen yn flewog, neu'n arw.
A Man's Countenance is said to be Cheerful, Merry, or Sorrowful, Blithsome, or Kind, Joyful, or Sad.	Dywedir bod Wynebpryd Dyn, yn Siriol, yn Llawen, neu'n Athrist, yn Llon, neu'n Hynaws, yn Orfoleddus, neu'n Brudd.
A Man's Face is said to be Beautiful or Ugly.	Dywedir bod Wyneb, Dyn, yn Lân, neu'n Wrthun.
For want of Sight, a Man is Blind.	O ddiffyg yr Olwg, mae Dyn yn Ddall.
For want of Hearing, Deaf.	O ddiffyg Clybod, yn Fyddar.
For want of Speech, Dumb.	O ddiffyg Parabl, yn Fud.
For want of the Use of his Hands, he is Maimed or Lame.	O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei Dwylaw, mae ef yn Anafus, neu'n Glôff.
For want of the Use of his Feet, he is Lame, or Halt.	O ddiffyg gwasanaeth ei Draed, mae ef yn Dingloff.
The Stomach is said to be Hungry, Fasting, or Full, or Satisfied.	Dywedir bod y Cylla, yn Newynog, ar ei Gythlwng, neu'n Llawn, neu'n Ddiwalledig.
A Man, is said to be Potent, Able, and Know-	Dywedir bod Dyn, yn nerthol, yn alluog ac yn

ing. As to his Understanding, he is Wise, Unpolished, Rude, or Foolish.	Wybodus. O ran ei Ddealltwriaeth, mae ef yn Ddoeth, yn Drwsgl, yn Ddelffaidd, neu'n Ynfyd.
As to his Disposition and Manner, he is	O ran ei Dymmerau a'i Foesau mae ef yn
Bold, Valiant,	Hŷ, yn Ddewr,
Mild, Meek,	Yn Fwyn, yn Llariaidd,
Cruel, Fierce, or Barbarous,	Yn Greulon, yn Ffyrnig, neu'n Giaidd,
Chaste, or Wanton,	Yn Ddiwar, neu'n Anllad,
Pleasant, or Severe,	Yn Ddifyr, neu'n Erwin,
Honest, or Virtuous,	Yn Gywyr, neu'n Rhinweddol,
Covetuous, or Prodigal,	Yn Gebyddllyd, neu'n Afradlon,
Holy, Sober, or Drunken.	Yn Sanctaidd. yn Sobr, neu'n Feddw.
In his Conversation, he is Just, Friendly.	Yn ei Ymarweddiad, mae ef yn Gywyr, yn Gariadus.
As to his Society, he is Alone, or Associate.	O ran ei Gymdeithias, mae ef yn Unig, neu'n Gydymmaith.
As to Action, he is	O ran Gweithred, mae ef
Brisk or Cheerful,	Yn Fywiog, neu'n Llawen
Dull or Blockish,	Yn Farwaidd neu'n Hurt neu'n Bendew,
Slow or Backward,	Yn Hwyrdrwn neu'n Hwyrfrydig,
Sluggish or Lazy, to do work which is Easy, Hard, or Difficult.	Yn Fusgrell neu'n Ddiog, i wnethur Gwaith ag sydd yn Hawdd, yn Galed, neu'n Ddyrus.

After the Work is done, he is Weary, or Tired.	Gwedi gorphen y Gwaith, mae ef yn Flinedig, neu'n Lluddiedig.
As to his Estate, he is Rich or Poor,	O ran ei Gyflwr, mae ef Yn Gyfoethog, neu'n Dlawd,
Free or Freeman,	Yn Rhydd, neu'n wr Breiniol,
Bond or Enslaved,	Yn rhwym neu'n Gaethwas,
Well or Safe,	Yn Iach neu'n Ddiogel,
Prosperous,	Yn Llwyddianus.
Happy, Wretched, or Miserable.	Yn Ddedwydd yn Druenus, neu'n Resynol.
As to his Age, he is Young or Old.	O ran ei Odran, mae ef yn Iefangc, neu'n Hên.
A Man without a Garment is Naked or Bare.	Dyn heb Wisg, sydd yn Noeth neu'n Llwm.
To the Sight, a Thing appears	Mae Peth, yn ymddangos i'r Olwg,
White,	Yn Wyn,
Black,	Yn Ddû,
Blue,	Yn Lâs,
Yellow, or	Yn Felyn, neu'n
Red.	Goch.
To the Taste, it is	I'r Archwaeth mae'n
Sweet,	Felus,
Bitter,	Yn Chwerw,
Sharp or Tart.	Yn Sur.
To the Smell, it is Sweet Cented, or Stinking.	I'r Arogl, mae 'n Beraidd, neu'n Ddrewllyd.
To the Touch, a Thing is Plain,	I'r Teimlad, mae Peth Yn Wastad,

Smooth,	Yn Llyfn,
Rough or Sharp,	Yn Arw neu'n Llym.
Provision is	Mae Lluniaeth
Dear or Cheap,	Yn Ddrud neu'n isel Bris
Household Stuff is	Mae Dodrefn Tŷ
Clean or Dirty.	Yn Lân neu'n Frwnt

OF VERBS. AM FERFAU.

A Thing is said To be	DYWEDIR bod Peth Yn bod,
To act or do,	Yn Gweithredu.
Or to suffer.	Neu'n dioddef.
That which is, uses	Mae'r hyn sydd, yn
To become,	Arfer dyfod,
To continue or abide.	Parhau, neu aros.
To act is	Gweithredu yw
To move,	Ymsymud,
To frame or fashion,	Furfio neu lunio,
To form,	Lluniaethu,
To put,	Cyfleu,
To begin to act.	Dechrau gweithredu.
The actions of God towards the World, are	Gweithredoedd Duw tu ag at y Byd, ydynt
To create,	Ei greu,
To preserve or keep it,	Ei gynal neu 'i gadw,
To manage or rule,	Ei drefnu neu 'i reoli,
To bless or make it happy.	Ei fendithio neu 'i wneud yn happus.
Bodies which give Light use	Mae Cyrph ag sydd yn rhoddi Goleuni yn arfer.

To arise	Coedi,
To Shine,	Llewyrchu,
To glitter or twinkle,	Tywynnu neu' serenu.
Fire uses	Mae Tân yn arfer
To be kindled,	Cynnu,
To burn or scorch.	Llosgi neu boethi.
Water uses	Mae Dwfr yn arfer
To flow or boil up.	Llifo neu ferwi i fynu.
A Plant uses	Mae Planhigyn yr arfer
To grow,	Tyfu,
To flourish or blossom,	Blodeuo,
To wither or fade.	Gwywo neu ddiflanu.
An Insect uses	Mae Trych-filyn yn arfer
To creep,	Ymlysgo,
Or, as a Serpent	Neu, fel Sarph
To wriggle,	Yn Ymnyddu,
Or, as a Flea	Neu, fel Chwanen
To skip or jump.	Yn crychneidio.
A Bird uses	Mae Aderyn yn arfer
To fly, to sing:	Hedeg, canu:
A Fish, to swim,	Pysgodyn yn nofio,
A Bullock to low,	Bystach yn bugynad neu'n brefu,
A Hog to grunt,	Mochyn yn rhochian,
A Sheep to bleat,	Dafad yn brefu,
An Ass to bray,	Asyn yn bloeddio,
An Horse to neigh,	Ceffyl yn gweryru,
A Lion to roar,	Llew yn rhuo,
An Wolf to howl,	Blaidd yn udo,
A Dog to bark.	Ci yn cyfarth.
A Man is said	Dywedir bod Dyn
To be born,	Yn cael ei eni,
To live,	Yn byw,
To feel,	Yn teimlo,

To pine or languish,	Yn dihoeni neu'n nychu,
To die.	Yn marw.
A Man, by the sense of Sight, uses to see a Thing:	Mae Dyn, trwy synwyr yr Olwg, yn gweled Peth:
By the sense of Hearing, to hear:	Trwy 'r synwyr o Glybod, yn clywed:
By the sense of Smelling, to Smell:	Trwy 'r synwyr o Arogliad, yn Arogli:
By the sense of Tasting, to Taste:	Trwy 'r synwyr o Archwaethiad, yn Archwaethu:
By the sense of Touching, to Touch.	Trwy'r senwyr o Deimlad, yn Teimlo.
A Man with his Head, uses	Mae Dyn â'i Ben, yn arfer
To nod;	Awgrymiaw,
With his Eyes	A'i Lygaid,
To Spy,	Yn yspio,
To discern,	Yn canfod,
To behold or look to.	Yn edrych.
With his Mouth,	A'i Enau,
To breath,	Yn anadlu,
To talk or speak,	Yn llefaru neu'n siarad,
To prate or prattle,	Yn bragawthan,
To cry out,	Yn gwaeddi allan,
To mutter.	Yn grwnsial.
When Men speak, they are wont to call,	Pan byddo Dynion yn siarad, maent yn arferol o alw,
To say or affirm,	Dweud neu gardarnhau, siccrhau,
To tell,	Adrodd, mynegi,
To ask,	Gofyn,
To confess or deny.	Cyfaddef neu wadu.

When Men do not speak, they are said to be	Pan na byddo Dynion yn siarad, dywedir eu bod
Silent,	Yn ddistaw,
To hold their peace.	Yn cadw eu heddwch.
A Man with his Tongue, uses	Mae Dyn â'i Dafod, yn arfer
To lick,	Lleibio, llyo,
To lap,	Llepian,
To suck.	Sugno.
With his Teeth,	A'i Ddanedd,
To gnaw,	Yn deintio,
To champ or chew,	Yn bwyta neu'n cnoi,
To bite,	Yn cnoi,
To crash or quash.	Yn grillian neu'n rhingcian.
A Man with his Fingers, uses	Mae Dyn â'i Fysedd Yn arfer
To crop to pluck.	Tocio neu ddifrigo, diwreiddio.
With his Feet,	A'i Draed,
To kick,	Yn troedio,
To go,	Yn myned neu'n cerdded,
To come,	Yn dyfod,
To follow.	Yn canlyn.
From the Mouth, he uses	O'r Genau, mae ef yn arfer
To Spit.	Poeri.
From the Bladder,	O'r Blad'ren,
To make water.	Yn gwneuthur dwfr.
From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards,	O'r Cylla i fynu, neu'r Coluddion i wared,

To vomit,	Yn chwydu,
To break wind,	Yn torri gwynt,
To dung.	Yn tomi.
The several modes of going, are	Yr amrywiol ddull o gerddediad ydynt
To step or go,	Camu'nen gychwyn,
To go a foot-pace,	Myned ar gam,
To walk,	Rhodiana,
To run.	Rhedeg.
If a place be slippery, he is liable	Os bydd lle yn llithrediz, mae ef yn ddarostyngedig,
To slide or slip,	I lithro,
To rush or stumble.	I rhythro neu i gwympo.
A Man, as to his gestures, or different postures of	Dyn, o ran ei funudiau, neu wahanol ffurfiau
Body, is said	Corph, a ddywedir ei fod
To rise,	Yn codi,
To stand,	Yn sefyll,
To stretch,	Yn ymystyn,
To bend,	Yn plygu,
To lean,	Yn pwyso ar,
To sit,	Yn eistedd,
To fall,	Yn cwympo,
To lie along,	Yn gorwedd ar ei hyd,
To lie down,	Yn gorwedd i lawr,
To cling or cleave to,	Yn ymlynu wrth,
To hang.	Yn hongian.
If a Man moves a thing, he is said	Os bydd Dyn yn symud peth, dywedir ei fod
To stir or rise it,	Yn ei syflyd neu yn ei godi,
To shake,	Yn ei siglo,

To turn,	Yn ei droi,
To rub it,	Yn ei rwbio,
To send or fling,	Yn ei anfon neu'n ei daflu,
To cast it away,	Yn ei fwrw ymaith,
To lead,	Yn ei arwain,
To thrust,	Yn ei wthio,
To drive,	Yn ei yrru,
To draw,	Yn ei dynu,
To lift or take it up,	Yn ei godi neu'n ei gymeryd i fynu,
To bear, or	Yn ei ddwyn, yn ei gynal neu'n
To carry it.	Ei gario.
A Man hath power	Mae gan Ddyn allu
To know or understand,	I wybod neu i ddyall,
To remember,	I gofio,
To will.	I ewyllysio.
Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are	Gweithrediadau'r dyall a'r Synwyr yw
To consider,	Ystyriaid,
To meditate,	Myfyrio,
To know,	Gwybod,
To judge,	Barnu,
To approve or like,	Cymmeradwyo neu hoffi,
To condemn,	Euog farnu,
To think,	Meddwl,
To believe,	Credu,
To doubt,	Petryso,
To trust.	Ymddiriaid:
Passions of the Mind, cause men	Anwydau'r Meddwl, barant i ddynion.
To love,	Garu,
To favor,	Achlesu, noddi,

To hate,	Gashau,
To rejoice,	Ymlawenhau.
To hope,	Obeithio,
To desire or covet,	Ddymuno neu chwenych,
To fear or to dread,	Ddymuno am, deisyfu am,
To wish for,	Ofni neu ddychrynu,
To be angry,	Ddigloni,
To wonder,	Ryfeddu,
To be alarmed,	Gywilyddio,
To despise,	Ddirmygu,
To scorn.	Ddiystyru.
We give sign of joy when we laugh.	Yr ydyn yn rhoddi arwyddion o lawenydd, pan byddom yn chwerthin,
Of sorrow, when we	O dristwch, pan byddom
Weep,	Yn wylo,
Mourn,	Yn galaru,
Bewail,	Yn cwynfan, yn cwyno,
Or groan.	Neu'n griddfan.
Of fear, when we	O ofn, pan byddom
Tremble or wax pale.	Yn crynu neu'n myned yn laswyn.
When a Man wants Meat, he is said to be hungry.	Pan bo Dyn mewn diffyg Bwyd, dywedir ei fod yn newynog.
When he wants Drink, To be thirsty or dry.	Pan bo mewn diffyg Diod, ei fod yn sychedig.
So when he is hungry, he uses to eat; as he uses to drink, when he is thirsty.	Fellu pan bo'n newynog, mae'n arfer bwyta; megis ag y mae yn arfer yfed, pan bydd yn sychedig.

Good things are said to be pleasing.	Dywedir bod pethau da yn boddhau.
Bad things use	Mae pethau drwg,
To hurt,	Yn arfer newidio,
To be painful, to pain,	Blino, poeni,
To affright,	Brawychu,
To trouble or disturb,	Trallodi, aflonyddu,
To be harmful, to harm.	Drygu.
A Man, as to his possession, is said to have something: but if he has nothing, he is said to be empty, to want, or need.	Dyn; o ran ei feddiant, a ddywedir ei fod yn meddu ar ryw beth: ond os na bydd ganddo ddim, dywedir ei fod yn wag, mewn diffyg, neu mewn eisiau.
That which he hath, he is wont	Yr hyn ag sydd ganddo, mae'n arfer
To use,	Ei ddefnyddio,
To enjoy.	Ei fwynhau.
That which he dislikes, he uses	Yr hyn ag mae'n ei gasau, mae'n arfer
To change,	Ei gyfnewid,
To let alone,	Ei adael yn llonydd,
To leave or forsake.	Ei adaw neu ei wrthod.
A Man, as to his Business, is said to be able	Dyn, o ran ei Alwedigaeth, a ddywedir ei fod yn abl
To study,	I astudio,
To labor,	I weithio neu drafferthu,
To dare or venture,	I anturio,
To get or obtain.	I enill neu gyrraeddyd.
As it is his Duty, to try, or seek after; all the lawful means of liv-	Megis ag mae'n Ddyledswydd arno, brofi;— neu gesio ar ol, pob

ing; he ought also to beware, be cautious, to serve, or deserve.	moddion cyfreithlon o fywoliaeth, fe ddylai hefyd, wilied, bod yn ochelgar, wasanaethu, haeddu bodd.
Therefore he ought to consult.	Gan hynny fe ddylai gydymgyngori, ymgyngori.
It is the business of a Physician to heal or cure.	Galwad Physygwr yw meddyginiaethu neu iachau.
It is the business of a Cook do dress meat.	Galwad Cogydd, yw trin bwyd.
When a Man eats a meal, if in the morning, he is to breakfast, if at noon. to dine, if at night, to sup.	Pan byddo Dyn yn bwyta pryd o fwyd, os yn y borau, dywedir ei fod yn torymprydio, os ar haner dydd, yn ciniawa, os yn y nos, yn supera.
It is the business of a Taylor	Gorchwyl Teiliwr yw
To sew,	Gwnio,
To patch.	Clytio.
It is the business of a Builder to build.	Gorchwyl yr Adeiladydd yw adeiladu.
It is the busines of a Shepherd	Gorchwyl Bugail yw
To feed,	Porthi,
To milk,	Godro,
To clip, to shear.	Brig dori, cneifio.

It is the business of a Husbandman	Gorchwyl yr Hwsmon yw
To sow,	Hau,
To reap or mow,	Medi neu ladd,
To grind.	Malu neu falurio.
It is the business of a Plowman to plow.	Gorchwyl yr Aradwr yw aredig neu arddu.
It is the business of a Gardener	Gorchwyl y Garddwr yw
To plant,	Planu,
To dig.	Palu neu geibio.
It belongs to the Master of a Family	Mae'n perthyn i Feistr Teulu
To call for or require,	Alw am neu ofyn,
To bid or command,	Erchi neu orchymmyn,
To forbid,	Warafyn neu wahardd,
To bid or invite.	Wahodd.
It is the business of a King to reign,	Gorchwyl Brenin yw teyrnasu,
To govern,	Llywodraethu,
To establish.	Sefydlu neu gadarnhau.
It is the duty of a School-master	Dyledswydd Ysgolfeistr yw
To teach the Scholar,	Addysgu yr ysgolhaig,
To admonish him,	Ei rybyddio,
To advise him.	Ei gyngori.
If he does well,	Os bydd yn gwneud yn iawn,
To praise or commend him.	Ei glodfori neu ei ganmol.
If he does amiss,	Os bydd yn gwneud ar fai,
To threaten or punish him.	Ei fygŵth neu ei gospi.

It is the duty of a Scholar	Dyledswydd Ysgolhaig yw
To learn,	Dysgu,
To imitate,	Dynwared,
Duly to regard,	Sylwi yn ddiesgeulus,
To fear or to stand in awe.	Ofni, sefyll mewn parchedig ofn,
There are several actions which men have in business, as to draw water,	Mae amryw weithredoedd yn perthyn i ddynion mewn galwadigaeth, megis tynu dwfr,
To wash,	Golchi,
To pour out.	Tywallt allan.
Divers things	Amrywiol o bethau
To number,	I'w cyfri,
To gather or choose,	I'w cynnull neu i'w dewis
To mix or mingle,	I'w cymmysgu,
To join,	I'w cydio,
To scatter,	I'w gwasgaru,
To divide,	I'w rhanu,
To distribute or give out,	I'w dosbarthu neu eu rhoi allan,
To cut,	I'w tori,
To cleave,	I'w hollti neu eu gwahanu,
To smite or break,	I'w taro neu i'w cynnal,
To prick,	I'w brathu neu eu swmbylu,
To strangle,	I'w llindagu,
To kill,	I'w lladd,
To thump or knock,	I'w paffio neu eu taraw,
To break,	I'w dryllio,
To burst,	I'w rhwygo,
To press or squeeze,	I'w gwasgu,

To sweep or brush,	I'w ysgubo neu eu glanhau,
To purge or cleanse,	I'w coethi neu eu puro,
To rub,	I'w rhwbio,
To adorn,	I'w haddurno,
To polish,	I'w caboli neu eu llyfnhau,
To paint,	I'w lliwio neu eu paentio,
To write.	I'w ysgrifenu.
Things that are loose, Men use	Pethau ag sydd rhyddion, mae Dynion yn arfer
To bind,	Eu rhwymo,
To gird,	Eu gwregysu neu eu clymmu,
To hoop.	Eu cylchio.
They use also, to loose that which is bound; to open, that which is shut; to shut, that which is open; and to shew, that which is hid.	Maent yn arfer hefyd, dattod yr hyn sydd yn rhwym; agoryd, yr hyn sydd ynghau;—cau, yr hyn sydd yn agored; a dangos, yr hyn sydd yn guddiedig.
Also to prop or support, things that are hanging, or ready to fall.	Hefyd attegu neu gynnal, y pethau ag sydd 'n hongian, neu'n barod i gwympo.
If Men do a thing often, they are said	Os bydd Dynion yn gwneud peth yn fynych, dywedir eu bod
To exercise,	Yn ymarferyd âg ef,
To use, or to be accustomed to it.	Wedi ymgynnefino âg ef.

PHRASES.	RHYDDIAITH.
PUT my Horse in the Stable,	DODWCH fy nghefyl yn y Stabal.
Give him Hay,	Rhoddwch iddo Wair.
Give him Oats,	Rhoddwch iddo Geirch.
Take him to the Water.	Cymerŵch ef i'r Dwfr.
Can I have Lodging here this Night?	A allaf gael Llety yma heno?
What can I have for Supper?	Beth a allaf gael i Super?
Bring me some Water.	Rhoddwch i mi beth Dwfr.
Give me the Bread.	Rhoddwch i my y Bara.
Give me the Cheese.	Rhoddwch i mi y Caws.
Give me the Butter.	Rhoddwch i mi 'r Emenyn.
Bring me the Ale.	Rhoddwch imi ddiod.
Bring me a Bottle of Wine.	Rhoddwch imi Botel o Wîn.
Have you got any Wine?	A oes genych unrhyw Wîn?
Have you got any Brandy?	A oes genych beth Brandi?
Make me a Glass of Brandy and Water.	Gwnewch i mi Lassaid o Frandi a Dwfr.
Get my Bed ready.	Dodwch fy ngwely yn barod.
What have I to pay?	Beth sydd arnaf i dalu?

Errata.

Page 4, Line 32, instead of ddechreua, read ddechreuad.

—— 5, —— 8, instead of Mygfeudd, read Mygfeydd.

—— 6, —— 12, instead of Thuder, read Thunder.

Page 13, Line 17, instead of Winwdden, read Winwydden.
——23, —— 25, instead of Ceiligod, read Ceiliogod.
——25, —— 35, instead of Pysgotia, read Pysgotai.
——26, —— 12, read o before Eidionau.
——27, —— 29, dele *t.* and od, after the word Cwningen, and read Cwningod.
——29, —— 1, instead of nnmber, read number.
——30, —— 12, instead of Adnlt, read Adult.
——31, —— 19, and 28, instead of *l*, read *t*.
——34, —— 20, instead of Cendod, read Ceudod.
——39, —— 1, instead of Llesiaw, read Lleisw.
——44, —— 20, instead of Gsreogrwydd, read Gwresogrwydd.
——51, —— 8, instead of Lleisu, read Lleisw.
——60, —— 10, instead of o'r llall, read i'r llall.
——61, —— 31, instead of ymosodwl, read ymosodawl.
——62, —— 8, instead of ffyn flafl, read ffyn tafl.
——64, —— 18, instead of Cyflwrhwr, re ad Cyflwchwr.
——65, —— 20, instead of Brydwedd, read Brydweddol.
——66, —— 22, instead of Ran, read Rhan.
——80, —— 13, instead of ydyn, read ydym.

FINIS.

W. WILLIAMS, PRINTER, MERTHYR.

A

WELSH GRAMMAR;

OR, A

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Antient British Language.

BY THOMAS RICHARDS.

Eu Ner a folant,
Eu haith a gadwant.
Eu tir a gollant,
Ond gwyllt Wallia.

MERTHYR:

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1804.

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE W E L S H, OR, ANTIENT BRITISH LANGUAGE.

CHAP. I.

Of the Letters.

THE CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C Ch D Dd E F Ff G Ng H I L Ll M N O P Ph R S T Th U W Y.

THE SMALL LETTERS.

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i l ll m n o p ph r s t th u w y.

THE Alphabet consists of *thirteen* single, and *seven* double Consonants, and *seven* Vowels, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, w, y.

Of the Consonants, *nine* are mutable, *viz.* b, c d, g, ll, m, p, r, (which, when radical, is ever attended with h) and t.

The J Consonant or Jod, the K, Q. X, and Z, are properly no *Welsh* Letters; nor are they wanted in Words purely Welsh. In writing exotic Words, instead of J we use Si, as Siencin, Siercin, and and sometimes I, pronounced as Y, in Yet, yes, as Iago, Ioan, James, John. We express the

sound of K by C, as Habaccuc; of Q by Cw, as Cwestiwn; of X by Cs, as Soniwn am danat Polycsena, ail, &c. Ecstro berth ac ystryw bâr.—William Llyn. Instead of Z, we sometimes use S, as Sadoc mâb Immer, Zadok the Son of Immer. Nehem. iii. 29. or retain the Z, as Ezra, Ezeciel.

Of the seven Vowels four are mutable; a, e, o, w, as paladr, pelydr,; castell, cestyll; ffordd, ffyrdd, bwch, bychod.

The Diphthongs, or union of two Vowels, are twenty-two, and the Triphthongs seventeen.

DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	DIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
ac,	aeth.	iw,	lliw,
ai,	llai.	iy,	iyrchod.
au,	aur.	oe,	oedd.
aw,	llaw.	oi,	troi.
ei,	deigr.	ow,	ffowch.
eu,	lleuad	uw,	DUW.
ew,	llew.	wa,	gwau.
ia	far.	we,	gwên.
ie,	ierthi.	wi,	gwîn.
io,	Ior.	wo,	gwobr.
iu,	Iuddew.	wy,	gwynn

TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.	TRIPHTHONGS.	EXAMPLES.
iae,	cyffelybiaeth	wau,	gwau.
iai,	anghyfiaith.	waw,	gwawr.
iau,	doniau.	way,	gwayw.
iaw,	cyfiawn.	wei,	gweini.
iei,	ieithydd.	weu,	gweunydd
ieu,	ieuaf.	wiw,	gwiw.
iow,	cyfiownach	wow	gwowdydd
wae,	chwaer.	wyw,	gwywo.
wai,	chwain.		

Of the Diphthongs four are mutable; ac, ai, au, aw; and sometimes ei.

Instead of Ai, the Antients writ Ei; and for Au, Eu.

In South Wales they use Ou instead of the Au, of North Wales; as Our, for Aur, Gold; Houl, for Haul, Sun.

CHAP. II.

Of the Pronunciation of the Welsh Letters.

A, Is pronounced as A English in Man, Pan, Lad, Bad: And when circumflexed. as in Dame, Pale, Ale.

B, as B English.

C, as K English, or as C in Can, Cane, Come: Never as in Cedar, City, Cistern.

Ch, as x Greek rightly pronounced; and being a Radical, is ever attended with w.

D, as D English,

Dd, as Th English, in this, thon, that.

E, accuted, as E English, in Men, Ten, Bed; Circumflexed, as Ea, in Bear, Fear, Tear.

F, as V Consonant English.

Ff, as F English.

G, as g English, in Gain, Get, Go.

Ng, as Ng in the English, King, Ring, Thong, Strong.

H. as H in the English, Hand, Hind. Note, that some had rather call this an Auxiliary, than a Letter; because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing Consonants, as ch, ph, th; or the following Vowels, as ha, he, &c.

I, as Ee in the English, Bee, Tree; or i, in Rich, Ring, Thing.

L, as L English, in Law, Love, Low.

Ll, is L aspirated, and has a Sound peculiar to the Welsh. It is pronounced, by fixing the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and breathing forcibly through the jaw teeth on both sides, but more on the right; as if written in English, Llh.

M, as M English.

N, as N English.

O, acuted, as O in gone: Circumflexed, as O in in Bone.

P, as P English.

Ph, as Ph English, in Philosophy, Physic, &c. The true difference betwixt ff, and ph, is, that we write with ff, either such words as are purely British, as Ffon, a Staff; Ffau, a Den; Ffordd, a Way; Ffelaig, a Chieftain, a Prince: Or such Words as are derived from Latin Words written with F, as Ffydd, Faith; Ffynnon, a Fountain; Ffurf, a Form; Ffenestr, a Window; perffaith, perfect; but we write with Ph either such British Words as have the Radical P changed into the Aspirate Ph, as Tri-phen, three Heads, from Pen, a Head; or when the Greek Phi, or Hebrew Af, are to be expressed, as Philosophydd, Philemon, Ephesiaid, Phinehas, Pharaoh; for it would be absurd to write these Words, Triffen, Ffilosoffydd, Ffilemon, Effesiaid, Ffinehas, Ffaraoh.

R, as R English; and, when a Radical, is always aspirated, and is then written rh.

S, as S in the English, Savour, Sense.

T, as T English.

Th, as Th English, in Thick, Thought, Mouth.

U, as I English, in This, Bliss: If circumflexed, as ee, in Queen, Screen, Green.

W, as O in the English, To, Who,: If circumflexed, as oo, in Boot, Root, Soot, Boot.

Y, in the Penultima, Antepenultima, &c. as U in the English, Turn, Hunt, Further, Sturdy; or as i, in Bird, Third: In the Ultima or Monosyllables, as i in the English, Tin, Thin, Skin, Trim, (except these Monosyllables, Y, ydd, yn, yn, yr, ys, fy, dy, myn; which sound Y, as in the Penultima); and if circumflexed, as ee, in the Engl. meek, seek. You have both Sounds in the Words Hynny, ystyr, llythyr, myfyr; pybyr, &c. The constant Sound of Y, in the Penultima, &c. and its ordinary Sound in the Ultima, are both exemplified in the single Word, Sundry.

The Accent is, in all Welsh Words, either on the last, or penultima Syllable; never on the Antepenultima: But it is much more frequently on the Penultima; and when on the last, it is a Circumflex.

CHAP. III.

Concerning the Variation of Initial Letters in Welsh.

SUCH Words as begin with mutable Consonants, *viz.* b, c, d, g, ll, m, p, r, and t, in their primary use, change these their radical initial Letters, as Occasion shall require, and according to the Effect, which the Words preceding have on them, as follows.

Words primarily beginning with C have four initials, *viz.* C, ch, g, ngh; as Car agos, a near Kinsman, ei char, her Kinsman; ei gâr, his Kinsman; fy nghâr, my Kinsman.

Words primarily beginning with P have likewise four, P, b, mh, ph; as Pen gwr, a Man's Head;

table, answerable to their Dependence on the preceding Words; as Tŷ, an House; dodrefn fy nhŷ, the Furniture of my House; i'w dŷ, to his House; prynodd dŷ, he bought a House; O dŷ, O House; allan o'i thŷ, out of her House.

CHAP. V.

Of the Numbers.

WELSH Nouns have ordinarily but two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

We seem also to use the Dual, in expressing some Parts of an Animal that are Pairs, *viz.* when Dwy or Deu, (two, or both) may be compounded with a Substantive; as Dwyglust, deudroed, dwylaw, deulin, two (or, both his or her) Ears, Feet, Hands, Knees.

Substantives, compounded or put in apposition with Numerals, instead of the plural, use the Singular Number: As Wythnyn, Eight Men; pymtheg gwraig, fifteen Women; can-march or can march, an hundred Horse; Deugain nos, forty Nights; Gen. vii. 5. deugain niwrnod, forty Days; ibid. pedwar ugainwr, fourscore Men, 2. Kings x. 24.

Some Substantives want the Singular Number; as Gwartheg, Cattle; Rhieni, Parents. Others want the Plural; as Bara, halen, ymenyn, llaeth, newyn, syched, eiry, ieuengctyd, henaint, gwaed, cryfder, gwychder, haelioni, dewrder, llawenydd, and the like.

Also Nouns ending in rwydd, dra, ni, wch, ant, awd, and most in i, as caledi, culi, brynti, &c.

And the Names of Metals, as Aur, arian, prês, haiarn, alcan, elydn, efydd, elydr.

Also most Diminutives, as dynyn, bryncyn, &c. and all proper Names.

CHAP. VI.

Of the forming of Plurals in a Noun Substantive, which we call Enw cadarn, a strong or stable Noun, because it stands of itself.

THE Plurals of Substantives are formed of their Singulars in three Manner of Ways.

First, By adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the Singular.

Secondly, By changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of Monosyllables into other Vowels or Diphthongs of both the Ultima and Penultima of Polysyllables, into other Vowels or Diphthongs.

Thirdly, By changing the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singular; and adding to the termination too.

But before we treat of each of these Ways in particular, it is requisite to know the various Syllables usually added to the Singulars of Substantives, to render them Plurals; which are these that follow:

Au, and iau, is the most common Termination of all; as tad, pl. tadau; baich, pl. beichiau. The Antients writ eu instead of au; and so it is most commonly pronounced still in South Wales.

Ion is also very frequent, especially in Adjectives and Participles; as Cyngor, Counsel, pl. cynghorion; main, slender, pl. meinion; gweledig, visible, pl. gweledigion.

Oedd is likewise very common; Nef, pl. nefoedd; ynys, pl. ynysoedd. These, in the Poets,

end sometimes in Edd, ynysedd, llysedd, tiredd, llaweredd; as Nadredd yn gorwedd yn gerth.— M. H. T. Dyre i'n gwlâd, dûr iawn glêdd, Dyrnaswr, drwy ynysedd. IOLO.

Iaid is likewise the Termination of many; as eog, pl. eogiaid; hebog, pl. hebogiaid; cyffylog, pl. cyffylogiaid.

Od is common to many, and is used generally of Animals; as llinos, pl. llinosod; mwyalch, pl. mwyalchod, which makes also mwyeilch; cryhyrod, ysgyfarnogod, draenogod, bychod, bythod.

Ydd is also the Termination of many; bron, pl. bronnydd bro, pl. broydd: So, rhosydd, ffosydd, corsydd, nentydd, afonydd.

Edd; as ewin, pl. ewinedd; bŷs, bysedd dant, dannedd.

I; as tref, trefi, which makes also trefydd, and sometimes poetically trefoedd; men, menni; saer, saeri; eglwys, eglwysi, which forms also eglwysydd: prophwydi, merthyri.

Aint; as Gôf, Gofaint, which is likewise gofion; nai, neiaint; câr, ceraint, which is also cerynt; Ysgwier da ei gerynt, ysgwieriaidd wisg ariant. L. G.

Ed; as merch, pl. merched; prŷf, pryfed.

En; as Ych, ychen. Ni thyn men nac ychen gwaith. L. G.

Adon is added to gordderch, as gordderchadon. And the Antients said dyniadon, from the singular dyn.

Yr; as gwayw, pl. gwaywyr and gwewyr; cefnder; cefndyr, cyfyrder, cyfyrdyr; brawd, brodyr; as Brodyr a chefndyr i chwi. Which is also broder; as Ei dri broder a'm ceryn. L. Gl. O bedwar broder eres. L. G.

But these four last Terminations are used only in these Words, or a few others.

Gwartheg pl. is an Anomal, and is used of the Species; as gwartheg a cheffylau; and of the Sex; Ychen a gwartheg.

Some have a double Termination Plural; as Trefi, and trefydd; eglwysi, and eglwysydd; llais, lleisiau: and once lleision. Wrth weled digrifed ton, Y gog lâs ddigoeg leision. D. G.

Ach, achau, and achoedd. Achau y tâd, o chaid dŷdd, Achoedd Efa ferch Dafydd. L. G.

Aber, makes aberoedd now, antiently ebyr. Calan hyddfref tymp dŷdd yn edwi, Cynnwrf yn ebyr, llŷr yn llenwi. P. M. Megis twrf ebyr yn llŷr llawn. C.

CHAP. VII.

Of the forming of the Plural, by adding only a Letter or Syllable to the Termination of the Singular.

AN Addition is either of a Letter, or of a Syllable. The only Letter that is added alone is i; as ffenestr, ffenestri; rhes, rhesi; perth, perthi. So Rhenti, llestri, mennı: Saer, saeri; maen, maeni, which makes also main; gwe, gwei, which makes also gweoedd; llo, lloi, and lloau, and lleiau.

Words ending in a, become Plurals by adding the Syllable au, as Bwa, a Bow, bwa-au; coppa, the Top or Summit of a Thing, coppa-au; cymmanfa, an Assembly, cymmanfa-au. But for the more easy Pronunciation, one a is commonly cut off by Syncope, and the other a lengthend to the Sound of a double a; as Bwâu, coppâu, cymmanfâu, &c. yet the double a is also sometimes retained, as

Bwaau a chŵn buain Sy iw rhoi lle bo cwrs y rhain. G. O.

Some Words ending in a make their Plural by adding another Syllable; cynnulleidfa, pl. cynnulleidfaoedd; tyrfa, tyrfaoedd; porfa, porfeydd.

Every Addition makes the Plural longer by one Syllable than the Singular, as tâd. tadau; mam, mammau; cadach, cadachau; tir, tiroedd; hoel, hoelion; ysgyfarnog, ysgyfarnogod.

Monosyllables, which have the Vowel e with a Consonant after it, become Plurals by adding a Syllable, as merch, merched; pen, pennau:— And some Nouns of many Syllables, as colommen, colommennod.

Pollysyllables in on, as cynffon, cynffonnau

All in od, as defod, defodau, cernod, cernodiau.

In ol, as ebol, ebolion; heol, heolydd; rheol, rheolau.

In i, as pi, piod; gwenci, gewenciod. Ci, cŵn, is an anomal.

Some have two Syllables added, as gordderch, gordderchadon, dŷn, dyniadon, among the Antients.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Plurals formed by changing only the Vowels or Diphthongs of the Singulars.

A Change alone is only in some Words, that end with a Consonant; but all Words, that end with a Vowel, are formed by adding a Syllable.

This change is of a Vowel into a Vowel or Diphthong; or of a Diphthong into another Diphthong.

A, in Monosyllables is changed for the most Part into ei, in their Plural as march, meirch; bardd, beirdd; hardd, heirdd; arf, eirf. Campus eirf cwmpas arfoll. D. G.

So Iarll, sarph, tarw, carw, marw, carr, arth, gast, iar, gafr. Bardd is also declined by adding and changing, beirdd and beirddion. So, marw, meirw, and meirwon.

A, is sometimes changed into ai, as brân, brain.

O, in the Singular, is regularly changed into y; as ffforch, ffyrch; ffordd, ffyrdd. So porth, torch, mollt, bollt, post, cort, corph, pont, gordd, corn.

W is changed likewise into y, as llwdn, trillydn, canllydn. But Iolo said ieirch for iyrchod, from the sing. iwrch.

Gŵr, gwŷr, : tŷ, tai, are Anomals.

The Vowel e is not changed here.

The Diphthongs of Monosyllables are changed thus:

Ae is changed into ai, as draen, drain; maen, main.

Oe into wy, as croen, crwyn; oen, wyn. But troed makes traed.

The other Dipththongs are not changed here.

The Changes of Vowels in Dyssyllables, to render them Pluruls, stand thus:

Such as have a in the Penultima, and a, e, or w, in the Ultima, change the a of the Penultima into e, and the a, e, and w of the Ultima into y.

Words which have a in the Ultima and Penultima, are, Paladr, pelydr; alarch, elyrch; aradr, erydr; taradr, terydr; afall, efyll; cadarn, cedyrn. But here the Antients, instead of y, used ei, Ereidr, peleidr, tereidr, cedeirn, &c.

The Word Dafad makes defaid in the Plural.

In other Words ending in a with a Consonant after it, the a itself, by taking i, becomes the Diphthong ai, which is often written ei, as gwyran, gwyrain: gwial, gwiail; llyffant, llyffaint or llyffeint; llygad, llygaid or llygeid: so ymddifad, ehediad, gwylliad; hynaf; tywarch, tyweirch. But bustach, is bustych in the Plural.

Words which have a in the Penultima, and e in the Ultima, are such as follow, Castell, cestyll; asgell, esgyll; padell, pedyll: So Astell, tafell, angell, gradell, mantell, maneg, llawes, gwaell, pl. gweyll, and frequently gweill; bachgen, bechgyn; llannerch, llennyrch, which makes also llenneirch:

Gwae'r ieirch, mewn, llenneirch mae llai;
Gwae'r ceirw ddwyn gwr a'i carai. Iolo.

But Caseg, cesig; carreg, cerrig, are excepted, which end in i, as do all other Words in the Poets, which change a or e into y, as Tefill, pedill, llewis, &c. Cig ar ei fenig a fyn. G. O.

Such as have e in the Ult. (and not having a in the Penult. as above) generally change that e into y; as Cyllell, cyllyll; Gwyddel, gwyddyl;—gwden, gwdyn: cyfyrder, dyr; cefnder, dyr.—Cefndyr o ryw milwyr Môn. G. O.

And in the sing. Pren pêr a chefnder i chwi. M. H. T.

But this Word is written frequently, and perhaps better, Cefnderw, pl. cefnderwedd, and also cefnderoedd.

Words that have a in the Penultima, w in the Ultima, are but few, Ascwrn, escyrn; arddwrn, erddyrn.

In like manner are formed, Migwrn, migyrn; canpyn, for canpwn, Iolo. Caullydn, tullydn, &c. from the simple Word llwdn.

When o is in the Penultima, and w in the Ultima, the o is changed into e, and the w into y; as Cogwrn, pl. cegyrn; llogwrn, llegyrn.

Such as have o in the Penult. and a in the Ultima turn o into e, and a into y, as Efollach, pl. ffellych.

Note, That there is no change made in the Vowels or Diphthongs of Nouns, to render them Plurals, save in the Ultima and Penultima. Those of the Antepenultima remain unaltered; except Maharen, pl. meheryn.

CHAP. IX.

Of Plurals formed both by the Change of the Vowels or Diphthongs, and the Addition of a Letter or a Syllable to the Termination of the Singular too.

THE Change here made is, of the Vowels or Diphthongs of the last Syllable, when consonants follow them. The Penultima is here never changed.

The Change of the Vowels.

In Nouns that are Monosyllables, and their Compounds, a is changed into ei, when they form the Plural in on; as dall, deillion and deilliaid; praff, preiffion; gwâs, gweision; arch, eirchion: So brâs, crâs, glâs; mâb, meibion. But mâb, in the Antients, form'd the Plural by ai, without any Addition, mâb, maib, whence our meibion. Y stôr hoff nis diria rhaib, Oes y pum-oes i'r pum-maib. J. G. J. Ll.

In others, a is changed into e; as Câr, pl. ceraint; gwâl, gwèlydd; carn, cernydd; nant, nentydd.

W, in Monosyllables, as also in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into y, with the Addition of au, or od, and of ion, in Adjectives; as Bwrdd, pl. byrddau; crŵth, crythau; trŵch, trychau; bŵch, bychod: hŵch, hychod; cŵch, cychod; hwrdd, hyrddod: So twll, mwdwl, meddwl, gwddf, pŵll, dwrn, swrn, pilwrn, miswrn: Arddwrn, arddyrnau; migwrn, migyrnau, whose Plurals end all in au. So Adjectives, Crwn, pl. crynion; crwm, twnn, brwnt, &c.

A, in the Ultima of Polysyllables, is changed into e, with ydd added; as Porfa, pl. porfeydd; preswylfa, preswylfeydd.

Pared, pl. parwydydd, is an Anomal.

W, in the Ultima and Penultima, is often changed in both Places into Y, with or without an Aspirate; as Cwmmwl, pl. cymmylau, or cymhylau.

The Change of Diphthongs.

Ae, in Monosyllables, is changed into ei; and sometimes into eu; as Maen, pl. Meini; saer, seiri; maes, meusydd; caer, ceurydd.

But some perhaps will admit of no Change in such Words, and had rather write them with the Addition only, Maes, maesydd. Llaes ar hyd maesydd.

Ai, in Monosyllables, is changed into ei, adding iau; as Nain, pl. neiniau; caib, ceibiau; gair, geiriau. So Rhaib, rhaid, saig, ffaig, draig, blaidd. Some Polysyllables do the same; as Cadair, pl. cadeiriau. These are excepted, which, retaining a, only throw away i; Naidr, pl. nad-

roedd; gwraig, gwragedd; daigr, dagrau; rhiain, rhianedd; celain, celanedd.

If no Consonant follow ai, both in Monosyllables and Polysyllables, is turned into ei; and a Syllable of some other Termination added; as Nai, pl. neiaint; carrai, carreiau, and carreion; gwippai, gwippeiod; cardottai, cardotteion.

If nt follow ai, the Plurals both of Monosyllables and Polysyllables is regularly made, by throwing away t, adding iau, and observing the change of ai into ei; as Braint, breiniau; haint, heiniau; rhagorfraint, rhagorfreiniau: Though Breintiau, heintiau, and rhagorfreintiau be also, but unaptly, used.

Au, is changed into eu; as paun, peunod: caul, ceulau; ffau, ffeuau; genau, geneuau.

Or, as some will have such Words written, without a Change, paunod, caulau, &c.

Aw, is changed into o; as brawd, brodyr, and broder; awr, oriau; llawr, lloriau, clawdd, cloddiau; tlawd tlodion; ymmerawdr, ymmerodron, &c. lliaws, lliosydd; but llios is likewise used, Na'i ddangos i llios lu. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

Agos yw'r llios i'r llall. H. D.

Or into ow; as cawg, pl. cowgiau; trawst, trowstiau; and frequently trostiau. But these may be used, and that perhaps better, without any Change at all, trawstiau, cawgiau; as rhaw, rhawiau; caw, cawiau; daw, dawon. Cawr, cewri, and cowri, in the Plural.

Some Words ending in nt, throw away the t, and double the n, as dant, pl. dannedd; taat, pl. tannau.

Some Substantives have their Singulars formed of their Plurals; adding yn, or en, to the Plural Termination, and changing their Vowels or Diph-

thongs into other Vowels or Diphthongs; as plant, sing. plentyn; brâg, bregyn; caws, cosyn; rhawn, rhownyn; gwair, gweiryn; hâd, hedyn; haidd, heidden; rhŷg, rhygen · erfin, erfinen; maip, meipen; gwenith, gwenithen; chwain, chwannen; gwial, gwialen.

Cae gwail er na thalo. D. G.

Which is also gwiail,

Cywyddau gweau gwiail,
Cywion priodorion dail, D. G.

Some do not change the Vowels at all; as Malwod, sing. malwoden; llygod, llygoden; sèr, seren; and all Names of Trees; as Derw, sing. derwen; helyg, helygen; drain, drainen, &c.

Some Substantives have two Plurals, the one formed of the other; and the latter importing great Abundance: as ŷd, and ydau, sing. yden; haidd, and heiddiau, sing. heidden.

CHAP. X.

The Genders of Substantives.

WELSH Substantives have five Genders, the Masculine, Feminine, the Commune, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

There are two Ways to know the Gender of a Noun.

The first by its Signification. The second by its Termination.

The proper Names of Men, Winds, Months; also Qualities good and bad; Metals; and the Infinitive Mood of Verbs, when used substantively; are known by their Signification to be of the Masculine Gender.

Words ending in w, i, rwydd, yn. (except teyn, of the Feminine Gender) are Masculines by their Termination. Also Nouns derived of Verbs ending in ad, ant, awdr, adur.

The Names of Women, Countries, Cities, Rivers; also Apellatives of Trees and Stones, are of the Femenine Gender.

Derivatives that end in en, ech, es, ell, are Feminines by ending. But Castell, a Castle; Hiriell, an Angel; Gefell, a Twin, are not of a British Origin, and are of the Masculine Gender.

Some Words ending in aeth are Masculines; as gwasanaeth, penaeth, hiraeth.

Some are Feminines, as Llywodraeth, ymmerodraeth, brenhiniaeth, arglwyddiaeth, esgobaeth, personoliaeth.

Monosyllables in ig are of the Masculine Gender, except Gwig, pig.

Most Nouns of many Syllables ending in ig are Feminines. Pendefig, gwledig, are excepted.

Og is of both Genders; but mostly Feminine. Tywysog, swyddog, marchog, taiog, cymmydog, draenog, llwynog, ceiliog, hebog, cyffylog, are Masculines.

The Monasyllable Cŏg, a Cook, is Masculine; Cōg, a Cuckow, Feminine.

Words that are common to both Sexes, as Dŷn, cardottai, llattai, cennad, baban, plentyn, are of the Commune of two Genders.

Such Words are of the Doubtful Gender, which (being not distinguished by Sex) are indifferently used in the Masculine or in the Feminine Gender; as Iachawdwriaeth. Dadguddiad, achos, adail, ammod, clŏd, hĕdd, and many others.

The Appellatives of Birds, Beasts, and Fishes, are of the Epicene Gender, that is, some Masculines, others Feminines. Yet under the same Gen-

der are both Sexes comprehended; and are distinguished only, by adding Gwr-ryw to the Substantive, to signify the Male; and Benyw, to signify the Female; whatever Gender the Substantive is of; as Eryr gwr-ryw, an he Eagle; Eryr benyw, a she Eagle; Colommen wr-ryw, a he Pigeon; Colommen fenyw, a she Pigeon. Ever giving the additional Words Gwr-ryw and Benyw an Initial proper to the Gender the Welsh Word for the Animal is of.

But forasmuch as these five Genders are reducible to those two prevailing ones, viz. Masculine and Feminine; and forasmuch as all Substantives do naturally fall into one or other of these two Genders; it may be expedient to lay down the following Rule of Mr. Gambold's, to assist in the finding out of the proper Gender of the Substantive given; provided the Substantive begin with one or other of the mutable Consonants.

Rule. Any Word, beginning with any of the mutuble Consonants, except Ll and Rh, if, upon putting y in Apposition before it, its initial Consonant doth naturally change into its soft; as Bottas, y fottas; caseg, y gaseg; such Words are infallibly of the Feminine Gender: But if the initial Consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such Words to be of the Masculine Gender; as Brethyn, y brethyn, march, y march.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Noun Adjective.

WE call a Noun Adjective, Enw gwan, a weak Noun, because it wants another Word to express its Signification.

The Variation of Adjectives is twofold, of the Gender, and of the Number.

The Variation of the Gender is that by which Masculines become Feminines.

There are two Ways of forming the Feminine from the Masculine.

I. By changing only the Radical or Initial Consonant (if mutable) into its soft; as Blasus, masc. flasus, fem. cariadus, masc. gariadus, fem. da, masc. dda, fem. &c.

II. Both by changing their Radical Initial Consonants (if mutable) into their soft; and changing their Vowels too.

Of Feminines, which change the Vowels of the Masculines, observe: First, that w, being the ultimate Vowel of the Masculine, and having a consonant following it, is changed into o, in the Feminine: Beside the change of the Initial Consonant in Construction, if mutable; as Brwnt, masc. front, fem. crwm, grom; llwm, lom; twnn, donn; trwm, drom; mwll, foll; hwn, hon; hwnnw, honno; pŵl, bôl; trwsgl, drosgl; rhŵth, róth; ffiwch, ffloch; blwng, flong.

Ni rof (drin welwflin aelflong)
Hawdd amawr yn llawr y llong. Iolo.

Secondly, such adjectives as have y for the last Vowel of the Masculine, with a Consonant following, change the y into e in the Feminine: beside the change of their Radical Consonants in Con-

struction, if mutable; as gwyn, wen; llyfn, lefn; hysp, hesp; llym, lem; melyn, felen; So sych, sech; tynn, dênn; syth, seth; hyll, hell.

Ellyll-ddgn a gwyll hell-ddu. L. Mow.

Thence the Compound Dihell. Clŷd, glêd; gwydn, wedn.

Ni wn i un mor ddiell,
Na dyn a wyr ei da'n well. D. G.

Od aeth Rhys o'i glaerllys gled,
Yr wyf finnau ar fyned, D. N.

Glas a chyweithas awchwedn,
Lem flaenfain fal adain edn. J. R. J. Ll.

And some have used chwern from chwyrn, and gwemp from gwymp.

But Cyndyn, gwŷch, serfyll, erchyll, hydyn, anhydyn, hylyn, tywyll, do not ordinarily change the Vowel y. However the Poet used dywell of the Feminine Gender; as

Nos da i'r * ynys dywell,
Ni wn oes un ynys well. L. G. * Anglesey.

Such Words are of the Commune Gender, as change neither their Consonants nor their Vowels; but remain the same in their Feminines, that they were in their Masculines, as Absènnol, edifeiriol, iraidd, odiaeth, uchel, wttresgar, ysgar, chwedlengar, ffol, neilldnol, siaradus, &c.

All the Cardinal Numbers of the Commune Gender; except Dau, tri, pedwar; which have Dwy, tair, pedair, to their Feminines.

The Ordinals also are all of the Commune Gender; except trydydd, and pedwerydd; which make trydedd; and pedwaredd, in the Feminine Gender.

There are two other Changes of the Initial mutable Consonants of Adjectives in Construction, which are common to both the Masculine and Feminine Genders; viz. into their Liquids; as Fy

ngharedig frawd; fy ngharedig chwaer; or into their Aspirates; as Ei charedig frawd; ei charedig chwaer.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Plural Number of Adjectives.

THE Plurals of Adjectives are formed of Singular Masculines, in two Ways.

I. By adding only to the Singular Termination; which Addition is generally ion or on; as crŷch, pl. crychion; du, dŭon; gwŷn, gwynion.

II. By either changing the Singular Vowel, with an addition; or by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, and without an Addition.

Of these Adjectives, which change their Singular Vowels, and admit of an Addition too, it is to be noted.

First, that a, being the Vowel of the Singular Number, is in the Plural changed into ei; as Llwŷd, pl. gweigion; glas, gleision; marw, meirw; gwan; balch, beilchion; dall, deillion. Deilliaid is a Substantive.

Secondly, that aw, in the Singular, is changed into o in the Plural; as Tlawd, pl. tlodion.

Thirdly, that w, in the singular, is made y in the Plural; as llwm, llymion; trwm, trymion; brwnt, bryntion.

Of those that are made Plurals, only by adding another Vowel to the ultimate Vowel of the Singular, observe,

That many Adjectives, having a for their ultimate Vowel in the Singular, are made Plurals, ei-

ther by subjoining i to that a, as Llydan, pl. llydain; bychan, bychain; byddar, byddair; (Byddariaid being rather a Plural Substantive) and arall (which changing also the a of the Penultima into e makes eraill pl. Or by changing a into ei; as Marw, meirw; balch, beilch.

Many Adjectives want their Plurals; as Da, glân, têg, hagr, hên, ferfyll, erchyll, cyndyn, hydyn, tywyll, llwch. But Poets, to some of these, give a Plural.

Pe baem henion; Fel ein dynion. And
Dynion cyndynion dinerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a cherth.
Da'i llun ond tywyllion ynt.

So all Adjectives ending in aid, aidd, in, llyd, us, most ending in ig and og want the Plural.

Cardinal Numbers have no Plural, when put in apposition or in composition with their Substantives; though their Substantives, at the same time, may be either Singulars or Plurals: as, Tri, gwr, tri-wyr. But when set alone, or substantively, all of them have Plurals; except Un, which cannot in Nature have a Plural; as, Deuoedd, trioedd, pedwaroedd, &c. Ugeiniau, deugeiniau, canoedd, miloedd.

Ordinals have no Plural Number.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Terminations of Adjectives.

THe Termination of Adjectives are various, and many of them are definitive of some peculiar Signification.

Aid, denotes the Metal or Stuff whereof a Thing is made; as, Euraid, golden or made of Gold;—

Ariannaid, silver, or made of Silver; Efyddaid, brazen or made of Brass.

Aidd, denotes Likeness or Quality; as, Morwynaidd, Maiden-like; broaidd, pleasant like a vale.

Gar, given or addicted to; as, Lletteugar, given to hospitality; gwin-gar, given or addicted to wine.

Ig, generally relating to a Country or Place; as, Seisnig, Cymreig, dinesig, mynyddig, of or belonging to England, Wales, City, Mountain, English, Welsh, City—, Mountain—, And sometimes Quality; as, Gwenwynig, poisonous.

In, the Substance whereof a Thing is made; as, Meinin, of or made of Stone; gwydrin, of or made of Glass.

Ystynnawg fy nglin, Yn nhy dayerin,
Cadwyn hayernin, Am ben fy neu lin. Aneurin.
Yni fwyf gynnefin a derwin wydd,
Ni thorraf a'm car fy nghareunydd. M. B.

Lyd, and Llyd, an ill or unbecoming Quality; as, Nychlyd, pining, infirm; bawlyd, dirty; gwenwynllyd, poisonous; dyfrllyd, waterish.

Out of Adjectives ending in lyd they form in Powys Feminines in led; as, Brycheuled, poethled.

And so did the Ancients;

Ei gad-feirch a'i seirch greuled,
Bid yn anysgoget bid ged. Aneurin.

Barf ar farf, ac arf yn greuled,
Tal trathal, tranial trachaled. Cynd.

Arwr ayr syrthies afrifed
Ar ei lûw a'i lafn wyarlled, P. M.

Mam iarll a'r arf wyarlled
A gwraig iarll goreu o gred. G. Gl.

Ar wybren drymled ledoer. D. G.

Og, having or abounding with; as, Brwynog, rushy, abounding with Rushes; aeliog, having (thick or large) Brows; troediog, having Feet.

So goludog, asgyrniog, 'eithinog, ysgallog, &c.

Adjectives ending in og in the Poets end likewise in awg. Ol, is a very frequent Termination, and denotes Quality; as, Synhwyrol, prudent: gormesol, oppressive. These end poetically also in awl.

Us, Quality likewise; as, Cariadus, loving; melus, sweet; ofnus, fearful; trefnus, methodical.

Substantives ending in nt, when they become Adjectives, cast away the t; as, Haint, heinus.

Heinus adfydig hynwyf. Ll. G.
Braint, breiniol. Chwant, chwantog.

CHAP. XIV.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

WE call the Positive Degree, Enw gwan gwastad, yr hwn y bo y synwyr cyntaf i'g gair ynddo; i. e. An even weak Noun (or Adjective) in which is the primary Signification of the Word.

Others call it Isel-râdd, the low Degree; or, Y gyssefin-râdd, the primitive Degree, or positive. Du, black; gwynn, white.

We call the Comparitive, Chwanegol o un râdd; i. e. Increased by one Degree; and, y berfedd râdd, or, y ganol-râdd, the Middle Degree. And it is formed or made regularly by adding the Syllable ach to the positive; as, Duach, blacker;—gwynnach, whiter.

We call the Superlative, Chwanegol yn y râdd uchaf, increased in the highest Degree; or, Uchel râdd, the highest Degree; and it is made by ad-

ding the Syllyble af to the Positive; as, Duaf, blackest; gwynnaf, whitest.

All Words double the final Consonants of the Positives, in the Comparative and Superlative Degrees: except, 1. Such as circmflex the Vowel of their Positives, with their Compounds; as, Glân, glanach, glanaf; uflan, aflenach, aflanaf; câs, casach, casaf, atgas, atgasach, atgasaf: 2. Such Positives as already end with two Consonants, whether similiar or dissimilar; as Byrr, byrrach, byrraf; pêll, pellach, pellaf, hagr, hagrach, hagraf.

Positives ending in b, d, g, in the Comparative and Superlative, change b into pp; d into tt; and g into cc; as, cyffelyb, cyffelyppach, cyffelyppaf; caled, calettach, calettaf; tebyg, tebyccach, tebyccaf.

Positives having ai, change ai, into ei in the Comparative and Superlative; ai Rhaid, rheitiach, rheitiaf.

Positives having aw, change aw into o in the Comparative and Superlative; as Tlawd, tlottach, tlottaf.

Positives having w for their Vowel, change w into y in the Comparative and Superlative; as, Brwnt, bryntach, bryntaf; trwm, trymmach, trymmaf.

These following are anomalous or irregular Comparisons.

Da, good; gwell, better; gorau, best.

Drwg, bad; gwaeth, worse; gwaethaf, worst. This Word, and the Nine following form the Superlative from the Comparative, not from Positive.

Bach, or bychan, little; llai, less; lleiaf, lest.

Mawr, great; mwy, greater; mwyaf, greatest.

Hir, long; hwy, longer; hwyaf, longest.

Hên, old; hŷn, elder; hynaf, eldest.

Isel, low; is, lower; isaf, lowest.

Uchel, high; uwch, and uch, higher; uchaf, highest.

Agos, near; nês, nearer; nesaf, nearest.

Hawdd, easy; haws, more easy; hawsaf, most easy.

Llydan, broad; llêd, broader; llettaf, broadest.

Llawer, many, borrows mwy, more, and mwyaf, most, from mawr.

Buan, or cloi, (S. W.) swift; buanach, and cyntaf, swifter; buanaf, and cyntaf, swiftest.

Ieuangc, young; iau, and ieuangach, younger; ieuaf, and ieuangaf, youngest.

Allan, out; eithaf, utmost or outermost.

Diwedd, a Substantive signifying End, makes the Superlative Diweddaf, last, and also Diwethaf.

Trech, stronger, is a Comparative wanting a Positive, and makes its Superlative Trechaf. But Sion Tudur hath trechach.

Ns ad drashvant yn drechach.

Blaenaf, foremost, is a Superlative from Blaen.

Olaf, last, is a Superlative from ôl.

The Welsh Language, besides the three Degrees of Comparison already mention'd, hath a sort of Comparison, which imports sometimes Equality; sometime Admiration; and may be explained in English by as, so, how; as, Cyn laned ac yntef, as fair as he. Glaned yw! How fair he is! Melused yw! How sweet it is! It is formed of the Positive, by adding the Syllable ed, according to the Rules of forming the Comparitive and Superlative Degrees; as,

Hardd, hoddach, harddaf, hardded.
Rhad, rhattach, rhattaf, rhatted; &c.

In Contruction it hath prefixed to it, Cyn; as, Cyn debycoed, as like; Er, although; Er tecced y dywedi, though you speak never so fair. Rhag, (Prep.) for; Rhag glaned yw'r calonnau. Gan, whereas; Gan bured yw. O, as O twyned oedd? Och; Och oered yw chwiorydd. A, ac; O Ddûw teg, a'i ddaed dyn.

It comes also after the Verb, having its Radical Initial changed into its soft; as, Edrych decced yw. Ni wyddwn ddaed oedd. Mi a welaf reitied ydyw. And after Pronouns,

Gwae fi gwedi gwae fi gweddwed. D. N.

It is sometimes put absolutely,

Paw oedd Rys, decced oedd. D. N.

They often prefix Mor in South-Wales instead of Cyn; as, Mor hardded; mor laned; instead of which they say in North-Wales either Cyn hardded; cyn laned; or, Mor hardd; mor lân.

Some anomalous Adjectives form this Kind of Comparison from their Positives; as, Daed, dryced, ieuanged. Others, from their Comparatives; as, Lleied, hyned, ised, uched, nesed, hawsed, lletted, treched. Others from both; as, Buaned, cynted. And others wanting it; as Mawr, llawer, hir, uchel; instead thereof have Cymmaint, cyhyd, cyfuwch, and cyn uched,

Ac er hyn e dyn y daint,
I'th iau gam a thi gymmaint. Ll. G. D.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Pronoun. Rhagenw.

Of the Pronouns some are Personals; as, Mi I; ni, we; ti, thou; chwi, you; efe, he; hwynt, they.

Some are Demonstratives; as, Hwn, hon, hyn, hwnnw, honno, hynny.

Some are relatives; as, Yr hwn, yr hon, yr hyn, y sawl, y neb, yr un,

Some are Possessives; as, Mau, tau, fy, dy, ei, eiddo.

Some are Interrogatives; as, Pwy, pa.

Some are Derivatives; as, Myfi, minnau; tydi, tithau; &c.

I. *of the Personal Pronouns, and their Derivatives.*

Mi, myfi, I; Minnau, and I, I also: And in Construction fi and i are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the first Person. Plurl. Ni, nyni, we, us; ninnau, and we, we also, us also.

Ti, tydi, thou; tithau, and thou, thou also: And in Construction di and thi are Singulars, of the Commune Gender and of the second Person. Plur. Chwi, chwychi, ye or you; chwithau, and you, you also.

Efe, ef, efo, and in Construction, fe, fo, e, o, he, him, it; Ynteu, or yntau, and he, he also, him also; Masculines. Hi, she, her; hihi, she herself; hithau, and she, she also, her also; Feminines. These are Singulars, and of the third Person. Plur. Hwy, nhwy, they; hwynt hwy, they themselves; hwynt, them; hwyntau and hwythau, and they, they also, them also.

Hi, occurs often instead of the Neuter; as, Y mae hi yn dyddhau, it grows Day.

E and fe, are contracted from efe; O and fo, from efo,

II. *The Demonstrative Pronouns.*

Hwn; Masc. and Neuter: Hon; Feminine: Hyn; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur.

Hyn, y rhai hyn, and by Contraction y rhai'n, and 'rhai 'n those.

Llewod a'i rhydd lle daw'r rhai 'n
Lle digleh llewodi Owain,. O. Ll. M.

Hwnnw; Masc. and Neuter: Honno; Feminine: Hynny; Commune: All of the third Person. Plur. Hynny, rhei 'ny, y rhei 'ny, y rhai hynny, those.

III. *Relative Pronouns.*

Yr hwn, who, whoso, he that.

Yr hwn; Masc. Yr hon; Femin. Yr hyn; Commune; of the third Person. Plur. Y rhai.

Y sawl, who, whoso, &c.

It is a Relative of all Genders and Numbers; third Person.

Y neb, yr un, who, whoso, &c.

They are all of Genders and Numbers; third Person.

IV. *The Possessive Pronouns.*

Mau, my, mine.

Mau; Masc. Fau; Femin. and by Contraction fy; and when it comes before a Vowel, y is cast away, and only f set down; as, f'anwyl, for fy anwyl. Fy is of both Genders.

Tau, thy, thine.

Tau; Masc. and in Construction joined with Feminines Dau, and thence Dy, and by Apostrophe d', of both Genders. D'enaid, for dy enaid.

Ei, his, her. It is of both Genders, and of the Singular Number.

Ein, our; eich, your, are of both Genders, and of the Plural Number.

Eu, their: Plural only, of all Genders.

Eiddo, answering all the Possessives, is therefore of all Persons, Genders, and Numbers.

V. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

Pwy, who, what Man or Person.

Pa, what, what Thing? and sometimes, what Person?

They are of all Genders and Numbers.

They are not always Interrogatives; but are sometimes Indefinites, especially when attended with Bynnag; as, Pwy bynnag a wnêl hyn, whosoever doeth this. Pa ddŷn bynnag a'i gwnêl, whatsoever Man shall do it.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Verb. Gair, Berf.

THE Welsh Verbs are, for the most Part, formed of Substantives of the same Signification with them; as, Dŷsg, Learning; dysgais, I taught. Câr, a Friend, caraf, I love, or I will love; and many are formed of the Present Tense of the Infinitive Mood active.

In some Verbs the third Person of the Preterperfect Tense is the Radix of Formation; as Aeth, daeth, gwnaeth, bu, oedd, with their Compounds.

The Forming of a regular Verb Active. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

The Welsh Tongue is defective in this Tense: And therefore, instead thereof, useth a Circumlocution, by a Verb Substantive and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense; as, Yr wyf yn caru, I love or do love, or, I am loving. But sometimes, instead

thereof, it maketh use of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; as, Credaf yn Nuw Dâd, I believe in God the Father. Beth meddi di? What sayest thou; Mi a welaf, I see. Ti a weli, thou seest.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing.	Carwn, I loved or did love Carit, thou lovedst or didst love. Carai, he loved or did love	Plur.	Carem, we loved or did love. Carech, ye loved or did love. Carent, they loved or did love.

But this Tense is but seldom used in the Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.	Cerais, I have loved. Ceraist, thou hast loved Carodd, he hath loved.	Plur.	Carasom, we have loved Carasoch, ye have loved. Carasant, they have loved.

This Tense is form'd from the Radix, by adding the Terminations of the Persons; and changing the mutable Vowel in the first and second Person singular; as Car, cerais, ceraist; amcan, amcenais, amcenaist.

Verbs that have their Radixes of Formation ending in l, and some that end in n; and others ending in id, yg, air, eir, and iw, borrow the Letter i, and place it after their l, n, d, g, r, iw; as, Ymbil, ymbiliais; erfyn, erfyniais; ymlidiais;—cynnyg, cynnygiais; cynniweir, cynniweiriais; ymliw, ymliwiais. And if their ultimate Vowel be a or ai, they change these besides; as, Attal, atteliais; arwain, arweiniais.

Verbs ending in w, if w be also the Vowel of the Penultima, the final w is thrown away, and i borrowed; as, Bwrw, bwriais, bwriaist.

Verbs remaining intire, and having a double m or n, before their Vowel, do ordinarily change their last m or n, into h, in all Tenses and Persons,

except where their Radixes are their Persons; as, Cynhellais, &c. Cynhorthais, &c. cynhelais, &c. amheuais, &c. of Cymmell, cymmorth, cynnal, ammeu, Except Cymeu.

Many Verbs ending in n, double their n, and do not borrow i; as Gorphen, gorphennais; gofyn, gofynnais.

Some Verbs, having w for their Characteristic, by a Syncope cut off a, between their w and s, in forming; as, Taw'som, dyw'som, gwrandaw'som: Others do not; as Cadwasom, galwasom.

All Verbs, having double Consonants for their Characteristics, retain those Double Consonants throughout; as, 'Sgrifennu, 'sgrifennais, 'sgrifennaist, &c. Except Cafael; celais, cafodd.

Dwyn, with its Compounds, throw away wyn in forming, and take yg in the room thereof; as, Dwyn; ymddwyn; Dygais, ymddygais, &c. Some others change wy into y; as, Dirwyn; diryunais; ysgwyd; ysgydwais.

Verbs having aw, in ult, with a Consonant following, change aw into o; as, Dadymsawdd, ymbawr; dadymsoddais, ymborthais.

Verbs having w, in ult. with one or two Consonants following, change w into y throughout;—as, Hebrwng, hebryngais.

Verbs ending in o, form'd from the Verbs ending in aw, not apocopated, are varied as Verbs in aw; as, Gwrando, taro, from gwrandaw, taraw, preter. gwrandewais, tarewais, &c.

Verbs, whose Radixes end in ael, aeth, am, eg, yd, yll, most in ed; throw away these Terminations in forming; as, Gadael, gadais, marchogaeth, marchogais; llefain, llefais; rhedeg, rhedais; selyll, selais, cerdded, cerddais.

Dwyn, makes dûg; and Ymddwyn make ymddug, in the third Person sing. of this Tense; and Cymmeryd makes sometimes cymmerth.

The third Person sing. is often made to end in es; as, Rhoddes Duw; efe a'i dodes; efe a weles yno: Sometimes in is; as, Gwrandewis, gadewis; Cymro glew a'n gadewis. D. G. And often, by a Poetical Licence, in awdd: as, Y ci a lâs yn y clawdd, Llwyddiant i'r neb a'i lladdawdd. D. Ll. Ni adawdd, ni bu nawdd nês. Dafydd ap Gwilym.

This Person in the Dialect of South-Wales, ends likewise in ws; as, Carws, he loved, or he hath loved.

Verbs ending in oi in their Radix, throw away i in the Singular Number, and resume it again in the Plural; as, Troi, troais, troaist, trôdd, by Contraction for troodd. Plur. Troisom, troisoch, troisant.

The third Person sing. of all Tenses is sometimes put indefinitely for any Person of its Tense, having a Nominative Case set before it; as, My a gaerodd; ti a garodd; ni a garodd; chwi a garodd, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	Caesawn, I had loved.	Plur.	Carasem, we had loved.
	Carasit, thou hadst loved.		Carasech, ye had loved.
	Caraai, he had loved.		Carasent, they had loved.

Future Tense.

Sing.	Caraf, I shall or will love.	Plur.	Carwn, we shall or will love.
	Ceri, thou shalt or wilt love		Cerwch, ye shall or will love.
	Car, he shall or will love.		Carant, they shall or will love

The third Person singular of the Future Tense ends commonly and regularly in a; especially in Verbs originally ending in a; as Diotta, gwledda, &c. except bwytty, of bwytta.

So Verbs originally ending in u; as, 'sgrifenna, llamma; of 'sgrifennu, llammu, &c. So Verbs ending in o; as, Cilia, chwilia; of cilio, chwilio, &c. And Verbs ending in au; as, amlhâ, lleihâ, &c. (and anciently, amlhaa, lleihaa, &c.) of amlhau, lleihau, &c. But most Verbs, remaining intire in forming, are the same in the third Person singular, that they are in their Radixes; as, Arwain, darllain, cynnyg, dechreu, ymladd, cynnwys, gorphwys, tywys, &c.

Some Verbs, having a in the Ultima of their Radixes, change that a into ai or ei in the third Person singular; as, Sâf, saif; dafn, daifn; gall, geill; parch, peirch. So Cadw, ceidw; galw, geilw. And if they have a also in their Penultima that a is moreover changed into e; as, Gwahardd, gweheirdd; gwarchadw, gwercheidw.

When Verbs have a in the Penultima and e in the Ult. that a is changed into e, and the e into y; as, Gwared, gweryd; atteb, ettyb.

Some Verbs, which have o for the last Vowel of their Radixes, change that o into y; as Trò, try; torr, tyrr; rhòdd, rhŷdd; ffo, ffy; golch, gylch; dod, dyd; clo, cly; llosg, llysg. And their Compounds, Ymdry, ymylch, datcly, dyry.

So Diolch, diylch; esgor, esgyr; gwrthod, gwrthyd; cymmorth, cymmyrth.

Others change o into aw; as, Toddi, tawdd; boddi, bawdd; toli, tawl; moli, mawl.

If Verbs, having o in the Ultima, have a or o in the Penultima, they change the a or o into e, and the o of the Ultima into y; as, Gwrando, gwrendy; gado, gedy; taro, terry, addo, eddy; gosod, gesyd; aros, erys.

Some Verbs are reducible to no Rules; as, Cwyd, of codi; dŵg, of dwyn; chwardd, of chwerthin.

A great Corruption hath long since prevailed, both in Talking and Writing Welsh, to make this Person end in iff; as, Sefiff, for saif; torriff, for tyrr; lleddiff, for lladd; but no Verb ends thus, except the irregular Caiff, from Caffael.

Dyn wyf a 'a dan ei wad,
Er nad a 'r un a'i dywad. H. K.

Llywelyn drows dynn a a drosti. D. G.
Ac a a dan Gaoe dir. L. G.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Car, love thou.	Plur.	Carwn, let us love.
	Cared, let him love.		Cerwch, love ye.
			Carant, let them love.

The second Person Singular is the same with the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative; except in such Verbs as change the Vowels of the Future; as, Tyrr, try, gylch, &c. which make here no Change; as, Torr, tro, golch, &c. And from gado, is formed gâd.

The third Person Singular ends sometimes in id, with the usual Change of the Vowels; as Cerid Duw fi, for Cared.

All the Plural is always the same as the Plural of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood; save only that the Poets sometimes make the third Person end in ent; as, Carent, for Carant.

And in Ont, from the Future of the Potential, whence t being thrown away, On; as,

Cornwal Caerlleon galwon am geiliog. R. N.

Optative Mood.

The Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods are the same in Voice; and their Signification is distinguished only by the Particles joined to them. They want the Present Tense.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Carwn, cerit, carai.
Plur. Carem, carech, carent.

The third Person Plural, in the Poets, ends also in aint, which Dr. Davies takes to be the genuine and regular Termination of this Person, from the third Person Singular, ai.

Nest wiw goeth, wenddoeth, wyn-ddaint ac Ifor,
A mwy na rhagor i'm anrhegaint. D. G.

And t being thrown away, ain, Ac na bain ar druain, dràed, for baint. D. G.

But the whole Plural is made most usually in the Poets, by changing the Vowels of the Penultima, and forming the Termination by y; as, Cerym, cerych, cerynt.

Preterperf. and Preterpluperfect Tenses.

Sing. Caraswn, carasit. cerasai.
Plur. Carasem, carasech, carasent.

The Plural, in this Tense also, if often in the Poets, Caresym, caresych, caresynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. Carwyf, cerych, caro,
Plur. Carom, caroch, carom.

Infinitive Mood.

The Infinitive Mood hath various Endings, and very frequently a Consonant; but it more commonly ends with the Vowels, a, i, o, u. And some end in au, an, ain.

The Infinitive Mood is known commonly by the Sign I, To; or by its following another Verb in the same Sentence, without any Nominative Case between. And though the Verb stand unvaried, as to itself; yet doth it admit of three Tenses; the

Present, the Preter, and Preterpluperfect Tenses. As for Example:

Present Tense. I ddywedyd, to say: Anfonodd fi ddywedyd wrthych, he sent me to tell you. Dysgwch ofni'r Arglwydd, learn to fear the Lord.

Preter Tense. Dywedaist i mi 'th dwyllo, thou sayest that I have deceived thee.

Preterplu. Tense. Haerodd i mi ddywedyd, he asserted that I had said.

The Voice of the Infinitive Mood is diversly used.

First, as Substantives: and as such, are made Nominative Cases to Verbs, and Substantives to Adjectives; as, Gweithio sydd boenus i'r diog. To work is painful to the lazy.

Secondly, as Gerunds; as, Nid oes diben ar wneuthur llyfrau lawer, of making many Books there is no end. Trwy rodio ger dy fron, by walking before thee. O'u cadw y mae gwobr lawer, in keeping of them there is a great Reward.

Thirdly, as Supines; as, Aeth i bregethu 'r efengyl, he went to preach the Gospel. Anweddaidd iw or ei ddysgu, unseemingly to be taught or learnt.

Fourthly, it supplies all the Persons of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood: see that Tense. It also supplies the Persons of the Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood. Wedi, being placed before the Nominative Case; as, Wedi i'r gwr lefaru, after the man had spoke.

Passive Voice.

All Verbs Passives have but one Termination, being the Voice of the third Person Singular, which serves throughout all the Persons of both Numbers.

The Changes of Vowels, in forming Verbs Passive, are these which follow:

A, in the Ultima of the Radix of Formation in the Active Voice, is changed in some Tenses of the Passive into e; as Câr, cerid; llâdd, lleddid.

Ai, in the Ultima of the Active, is changed into ei, in the Passive; as, Arwain, arweinir, Wng is changed into Yng; as, hebrwng, hebryngir. Wyn is changed into yg; as, Ymddwyn, ymddygir.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

We have no Present Tense, but form it by a Participle and a Verb Substantive Passive.

Sing. Yr ydys yn { fy ngharu, I am loved. / dy garu, thou art loved. / ei garu, he is loved.

Plur. Yr ydys yn { ein caru, we are loved. / eich caru, ye are loved. / eu caru, they are loved.

Or we use the Future Tense instead of the Present; as,

Sing. Cerir fi, ti, ef.
Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Rhwyddach y cerir heddyw
Rhodd, a gwnai fodd, na iawn fyw.

Preterimperfect Tense.

I was loved, thou wert loved, &c.

Sing. Cerid fi, ti, ef.
Plur. Cerid ni, chwi, hwynt.

Or with the Pronoun set before the Verb.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe a gerid.
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwy a gerid.

Periphrastical Formation.

1 Way { Oeddid / Byddid / Baid } yn fy ngharu, dy garu, ei garu. Plur. ein, eich, eu caru.

2 Way { Sing. Fe-a'm, a'th, a'i. / Plur. A'n, a'ch, a'u. } Cerid

Preterperfect Tense.

I have been loved, thou hast been, &c.

Sing. Carwyd fi, ti, ef.
Plur. Carwyd ni, chwi, hwynt.

Or periphrastically as the Preterimperfect Tense; for all the Tenses of the Passive Voice may be formed in three Ways; which I mention here once for all, that there may be no Need of setting their periphrastical Formation down under every Tense.

Some Verbs have p inserted in this Tense; as, Gwnaethpwyd, for gwnaethwyd; dywetpwyd, for dywedwyd; and in South-Wales, dywespwyd.—So cladpwyd, lladdpwyd, for cladwyd, lladdwyd.

Ni roddai borthmon llon llwyd,
Er ugeinpunt a ganpwyd, for a ganwyd. D. G.

So gwanpwyd for gwanwyd in Aueurin and En. Gwg.

This Tense ends also in ed, instead of wyd; as,

Angall yw y dyn nâs del ei gred
Ar y gwr goreu a aned, for anwyd. Ll. G.

Gwae fi Grist Celi caled o'm rhyfyg D. G.
A rhyfedd i'm cosped, for cospwyd.

Gwae ni faint fa gri holl gred o'i drengi;
Gwae fi fi deri f' ais a dorred, for dorrwyd. D. N.

And the Participles of this Tense end all in edig; as, Caredig, ganedig, cospedig, torredig, from Cared, ganed, cosped, torred.

It ends likewise in ad,

Pedwar angel Duw'm mhlith a welad:
Pedwar maib Phulpod, llewod penllad. L. G.

And llas is used for lladdwyd,

Llas Arthur, llu a syrthiai,
Lluddiwyd nerthy lladdwyd ei nai.

And Anydoedd for Anwyd.

Y mab ydoedd a anydoedd dan ei nodau. Bs. F.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

I had been loved, thou hadst been, &c.

Sing. Carasid, or caresid, fi, ti, ef.
Plur. Carasid, or caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. Cerer, fi, ti, ef.
Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Carer, fi, di, ef.
Plur. Carer, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Present Tense.

Sing. Cerir, fi, di, ef.
Plur. Cerir, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Gerid, fi, di, ef.
Plur. Cerid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Caresid, fi, di, ef,
Plur. Caresid, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. Caser, fi, di, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

This Mood hath but one Voice, which is the same as that of the Infinitive Mood Active; and its Tenses are distinguish'd only by the Tense the former Verb is of.

Participles.

Caradwy { Iddyn, loving to Man. / gan ddyn, beloved of Man. / Ddyn, beloved Man, / Caradwy, to be loved.

The Participle of the Second or Passive Future is also otherwise made, by either prefixing or subjoining Gwiw, to the Substantive whence the Verb is derived; as, gwiwglod, gwiwgais, or, clodwiw, ceiswiw. Or otherwise, by prefixing Hy, to the Radix of the Verb; as, Hygar, hyddysg, hyglod, hyffordd, hygof. If Words compounded with Hy, do not rather import a Disposition or Feasibility; and answer to able, or ible, the common Termination of English Adjectives; as, Hyblyg, flexible, or which may be bent; Hygof, memorable, or which may be easily minded or called to Mind.

Impersonals.

Impersonals are such as have no Persons, except the third Person Singular only; as, Dyddhâu, to dawn; nosi, to grow Night; dyddiaodd, it dawn'd; nosodd, it grew Night; dyddhasai, it had dawn'd; nosasai, it had grown Night. Personals also sometimes turn to Impersonals; as, Edifarodd arnaf; chwithodd, arno; synnodd, arnynt.

CHAP. XVII.

The Verb Substantive.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

SING. Wyf, I am; wyt or wyd, thou art; yw, mae, oes, sydd, and by Apocope sy, he is.

Plur. Ym, we are; ych, ye are; ynt, maent, they are.

Or thus as it were doubled:

Sing. Ydwyf, ydwyt or ydwyd, ydyw.
Plur. Ydym, ydych, ydynt.

And Poetically thus:

Sing. Yttwyf, yttwyt or yttwyd, yttyw.
Plur. Yttym, yttych, yttynt.

Yw, ydyw, sy, and sydd, are Indefinites; and serve all the Persons of both Numbers indifferently.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Oeddwn, I was; oeddit, or oeddyt, thou wast; oedd or ydoedd, he was.

Plur. Oeddym or oeddem, we were; oeddych or oeddech, ye were; oeddynt or oeddent, they were.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Bûm, I have been; buost, thou hast been; bu, he hath been.

Plur. Buom, we have been; buoch, ye have been; buant or buont, they have been.

Instead of bûm they say commonly, in South-Wales, bue.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Buaswn, I had been; buasit, thou hadst been; buasai, he had been.

Plur. Buasem, we had been; buasech, ye had been; buasent they had been; or Buesym, buesych, buesynt.

Future Tense.

Sing. Byddaf, I shall or will be; byddi, thou shalt, &c. bydd, he shall, &c.

Plur. Byddwn, we shall or will be; byddwch, ye shall, &c. byddant, they shall, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Bydd, be thou; bydded, boed, bid, let him be.

Plur. Byddwn, let us be; byddwch, be ye;—byddant, let them be.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Byddwn, byddit, byddai.
Plur. Byddem, byddech, byddent; or byddym, byddych, byddynt.

Or contractedly thus:

Sing. Bawn, bait, bai.
Plur. Baem, baech, baent; and beym, beych, beynt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Buaswn, buasit, buasai.
Plur. Buasem, buasech, buasent.

Future Tense.

Sing. Byddwyf, byddych or byddech, byddo.
Plur. Byddom, byddoch, byddont.

Or otherwise thus:

Sing. Bythwyf, bythych or bythech, bytho.
Plur. Bythom, bythoch, bythont.

And by Contraction thus:

Sing. Bwyf, bŷch or bêch, bô.
Plur. Bôm, bôch, bônt.

Infinitive Mood.

In all Tenses Bôd.

This Word, like all other Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, is used for a Substantive. Bôd, a Dwelling, a Mansion; as, Bod Feugan; Bôd Idris, Bôd Rychwin; Haf-fod, and by Contraction, Hafod; also a Being or Existencce.

Passive Voice.

This Verb hath only the third Person Singular, throughout all the Moods and Tenses of this Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. Ydys; in the Poets and in South-Wales and Powys, Ys. The Poets also use, Ydis.

Preterimperfect Tense. Oeddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Buwyd.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Buasid or buesid.

Future Tense. Byddir.

Imperative Mood. Bydder.

Er bod rhwng y dwfn a'r bas,
Bydder fel y bo addas.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense. Byddid; and by Contraction, Beid, and baid.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Buasid or buesid.

Future Tense. Bydder, and byther; and contractedly, Baer.

Participle.

The Participle is formed of the Infinitive, by prefixing a Preposition; as, Yn bod, being or existing.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Compound of the Verb Substantive.

Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense; third Person Sing. Henyw, Cenyw, Deryw, Goryw.

Mawrserch Ifor a'm goryw,
Mwy na serch ar ordderch yw. D. G.

Arwydd mai hyn a oryw,
Aredig dysgedig yw.
Ar y dyn a oryw dwyll. D. G.

Amcanodd, p'am y cenyw,
Nettio i'r bedd, antur ei byw. D. N.

They are but seldom found in the other Persons;

Canwyf drwy ffenestr wydrlen,
Gwyntyd gwyr oedd ganfod Gwen. D. G.

Gorwyf i'm gwiw-nwyf a'm gwedd,
Gorphwyll am ganwyll Gwynedd. Ib.

Am rwyf y darwyf ac nedd areu. D. B.

Canoach fi pam y cenynt,
Caeau Duwnad caead ynt. D. G.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Hanoeddwn, banoeddit, banoedd.
Plur. Hanoeddym, hanoeddych, hanoeddynt.
Deryw makes only Daroedd in the third Person sing.
Goryw and Cenyw want this Tense.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Hanfum, hanfuost, hanfu, and hanbu.
Plur. Hanfuom, hanfuoch, hanfuant.
Sing. Darfums, darfuost, darfu.
Plur. Darfuom, darfuoch, darfuant.

In like manner are Gorfum, and Canfum formed.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Hanfuaswn, hanfuasit, hanfuasai.
Plur. Hanfuasem, hanfuasech, hanfuasent, and hanfuesym, hanfuesych, hanfuesynt.
So Darfuaswn, gorfuaswn, canfuaswn.

Future Tense.

Sing. Hanfyddaf, hanfyddi, henfydd and hanbydd.
Plur. Hanfyddwch, hanfyddwn, hanfyddant.

And contracted as follows:

Sing. Hanffaf, henffi, henffydd.
Plur. Hanffwn, hanffwch, hanffant.
So Darfyddaf, darfyddi, derfydd.
Plur. Darfyddwn, &c.
Gorfyddaf, gorfyddi, gorfydd, &c.
Canfyddaf, canfyddi, cenfydd, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.	Caret. Hanfydded.	Plur.	Hanfyddom, hanfyddoch, hanfyddont.
	Cenfydd, canfydded.		Canfyddom, canfyddoch, canfyddont.
	Caret, Darfydded		Darfyddom, darfyddoch, darfyddont.
	Caret, Gorfydded		Gorfyddom, gorfyddoch, gorfyddont.

Henyw is also thus contracted:

Third Person sing. Hanffed.
Plur. Hanffom, Hanffoch, hanffont.

Instead of the second Person sing. of the Verb Henyw, we use the second Person sing. of the Future Tense of the Optative, Hanfyddych, and hanffych, and Hanbych. Also Derfid is used contractedly for Darfydded.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods, Present Tense.

Sing.	Han Can Dar Gor	fyddwn, fyddit, fyddai,	Plur.	fyddem, fyddech, fyddent, —or, fyddym, fyddych, fyddynt.

Hanfyddwn, &c. is also contracted thus:

Sing. Hanffwn, hanffit, hanffai.

Plur. Hanffem, hanffech, hanffent.

And Darffai, gorffai, are used in the third Person sing. instead of Darfyddai, gorfyddai.

Gwae wlad oer gwilio derwen
Y darffai i wynt dorri 'phen.

And sometimes written with th, instead of dd.

Os gwir fyth nis gorfythwn. G. Gk

The Preterpluperfect is the same as that of the Indicative.

Future Tense.

Sing.	Hanfyddwyf, ddych, ddo. And Hanffwyf, hanffych, hanffo. And Hanpwyf, pych, po. And Hanbwyf, bych, &c.		Plur.	ddom, ddoch, ddont ffom, ffoch, ffont. pom, poch, pont.

So Canfyddwyf, ddych, ddo.

Plur. ddom, ddoch, ddont.

Darfyddwyf. ddych, &c. Gorfyddwyf, gor fyddych, &c.

And contractedly—

Darffwyf, Gorffwyf, ffych, ffo. Plur. ffom. ffoch, ffont.

Infinitive Mood.

Hanfod, and hanffod, which are also used for Substantives.

Canfod, darfod, gorfod.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

We have no Present Tense, but use the Future instead of it; as, Hanfyddir or hanffir, canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.

The Preterimperfect Tense is the same as that of the Optative; Hanoeddid, hanfyddid and hanffid; canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.

Preterperfect Tense.

Hanfuwyd, hanffwyd and hanpwyd; Canfuwyd, darfuwyd, gorfuwyd.

Future Tense.

Hadfyddir, hadffir. Canfyddir, darfyddir, gorfyddir.

Imperative Mood.

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canffydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods. Preterimperfect Tense.

Hanoeddid, hanfyddid and hanffid. Canfyddid, darfyddid, gorfyddid.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Hanfuasid and hanffasid; Canfuasid, darfuasid, gorfuasid.

Future Tense.

Hanfydder and hanffer. Canfydder and canffydder. Darfydder and Darffer. Gorfydder and gorffer.

Cymmer di air Cymrn deg,
A gair Ffrangc, lle gorffer och,
A gair Lloegr, y gwr llwgoch. G. Gl.

Participles.

Yn Hanfod, or hanffod; yn cafod; yn darfod; yn gorfod.

CHAP. XIX.

The Irregular Verbs.

Of Aeth, Daeth, and Gwnaeth.

THESE Words are of the third Person singular of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood; and are the Radixes of Formation.

The Present Tense of these Verbs is supplied by the Verb Substantive and their Infinitive Mood, used instead of a Participle of the Present Tense.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing.
3. Aeth, he went. Daeth, he came. Gwnaeth, he made.
2. Aethost, daethost, gwnaethost, thou wentest, thou camest, &c.
1. Aethym, daethym, gwnaethym, or Euthym, deuthym, gwneuthym.

Plur.
Aeth
Daeth, } om, och, ant, and ont.
Gwnaeth.

Instead of ym of the first Person sing. we use um; as Aethum, daethum, gwnaethum.

And corruptly in South-Wales, Eutho, deutho, gwneutho.

The antient Poets instead of Aeth used Ethyw.

Nef neud ethyw llyw llafn-rudd. Br. F.
And Eddyw, ac o Wynedd pan eddyw,
Ac wyr i haul awyr yw. D. G.

So they say in Powys, Y dydd eddyw, i. e. Y dydd a aeth, the Day that is past.

And Eddwyd for Aethost,

Cau a wnaf fy nynyn, llwyd,
Y ddeuddwrn yn lle dd eddwyd. D. G.

And Ethwyf for Aethym,

Ethwyf o wiwnwyf yn iâch. Ib.

Deddyw for Daeth,

Deddyw o'i phen lw diddiw. D. G.

Dafydd ei ddŷdd a ddeddyw. M. B.

Mawr anrhydedd a'm deddyw,
Mi a gâf o byddaf byw. D. G.

And Dothyw,

Gwell nâ Nûdd am fûdd fu llyw a golled,
Ergyllaeth a'm dothyw. Br. F.

And Doddyw,

Dolur gormodd a'm doddyw.

And Dyfu antiently,

Tri theyrn maon,
A ddyfu o Frython. Aneurin.

Dyfu brenhin Lloegr yn llurygawg,
Cyd daeth ef nid aeth yu warthegawg. M. B.

Which is used likewise in other Persons and Tenses; as,

Dybuaut i gyd i'r un orsedd,
I Frefi at Ddewi dda ei fuohedd. G. Br.

Dyddeuant attaw a ddotter ym medd,
Dybwyf o'm camwedd, Duw a'm cymmer,
Dybo i'm drystyd cyn pryd pryder. Ll. F.

Instead of Deuant, delwyf, delo,

And Dothwyf for daethym,

Atteb a ganaf a ganwyf, Arglwydd,
Erglyw fi can dothwyf. Cynddelw.

And Gwneddyw for Gwnaeth,

Llwfr a rhyfedd y gwneddyw. D. G.
Di ymmynedd i'm gwneddyw. Ib.

And Gwnaddoedd for gwnaeth,

Lle's gwin ac ennys ddigammoedd gyllid,
Och golli a'i gwnaddoedd. D. G.

And Gorug and goreu.

Gorug Seferus gwaith cain,
Yn draws, dros, ynys Brydain,
Rhag gwerin gythrawl gwawl fain. N.

Ei wayw a oreu yn ddau hanner. En. Gwalch.
Y gŵr an goreu maddeu medd-dawd. Ib.

And Gorfu,

Ef yn llwyr a'n gwyr, ef a'n gorfu,
Ef goreu gorwyrain a fu. El. S.

And Gwneddwyf for gwnaethym,

Prydu i'th wedd a wneddwyf,
Prid yw'r Swydd, pryderus wyf. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. { Gwnaethwn, Daethwn, Aethwn, } thit, thai, Plur. { them, thech, thent.

Future Tense.

	1	2	3
Sing.	Af, ai or ei, a.	Deuaf, deui, daw.	Dof, doi, commonly Dawaf, dewi, in S. W. Gwnaf, gwnai, gwna.
Plur.	Awn, ewch, ant.	Deuwn, deuwch, deuant.	Down, dowch, dont, commonly. Dawn, dewch, dawnt, in S. W. Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnant.

Hwyr y rhof o dof i dir. D. G.

The Compound Dyddaw is used by the antient Poets from Daw.

Can dyddaw angeu, angen drallawd. M. B.
Caru dyn nid dilys ogoned,
Can dyddaw ei fraw frwyn dynged. Gwalch.

Imperative Mood.

	2	3		1	2	3
Plur.	Dos, Aed, eled and elid.		Plur.	Awn, eych, ant.		
	Gwna, gwnaed, gwneled and lid.			Gwnawn, gwnewch, gwnant.		
	Dyred and Dyre	Deued, deled and delid.		Deuwn, deuwch, deuant.		(vulgo.
	Tyred and Tyre	Doed, commonly. Dawed, in S. W.		Down, dowch, dont, Dawn, dewch, dawant, in S. W.		

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Awn, ait, ai.
Plur. Aem, aech, aent; or Eym, eych, eynt.
Or Elwn, elit, elai. Plur. Elym, elych, elynt.
So Gwnawn, gwnait, gwnai. Pl. Gwnaem, &c. or Gwneym, &c.
Or Gwnelwn, lit, lai. Pl. Gwnelym, ych, ynt.
And Deuwn, deuit, deuai. Pl. Deuem, deuech, deuent.
Or Delwn, delit, delai. Pl. Delem, delech, delent.
Or Down, Doit, doi / Dait, dai. Pl. Doem, doech, doent. / Daem, daech, daent.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	Aethwn, aethit, aethai.	Pl.	Aethem, aethech, aethent.	
	Daethwn, daethit, daethai.		[illegible]	
	Gwnaethwn, gwnaethit, gwnaethai.		[illegible]	

In Powys and South Wales they use likewise Elswn, delswn, gwnelswn, &c.

Future Tense.

Sing.		2, 3	Plur.	1	2	3
	Elwyf	lit, lo.		lom,	loch,	lont.
	Delwyf					
	Gwnelwyf					

Instead of the third Person sing. Delo, the antients used sometimes Dyfo, from the Infinitive, dyfod; as,

Pan ddyfo Dofydd yn nydd pennawd,
Pergyl par wrthlyn yn erbyn brawd. M. B.

Infinitive Mood.

Myned to go, and by Contraction Mynd.
Dyfod, to come, and sometimes Dywod.
Gwneuthur, to make, and Gwneuthud.

Participle of the

Present Tense. Yn myned, yn dyfod, yn gwneuthur.

Future Tense. Ar, or Arfeder myned, dyfod, gwneuthur.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.
Preterperfect Tense.

Aed, aethwyd, and aethpwyd.
Deued, doed, and daed, daethwyd, and daethpwyd.
Gwnaed, gwnaethwyd, and gwnaethpwyd.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Aethid, and Elsid. Daethid, and delsid. Gwnaithid, and gwnelsid.

Future Tense.

Air or eir.
Deuir, commonly Doir in N. W. Dewir in S. W.
Gwnair, and gwneir.

Imperative Mood.

Aer, and eler.

Dueur, and Deler, in N. W. commonly Doer, and Daer. In S. W. Dawer

Optative. Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. Aid, eid, and elid. Deuid, doid, and delid. Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.

Preterplu. Tense. Aethid or elsid. Daethid or delsid. Gwnaethid or gwnelsid.

Future Tense. Aer or eler, Dener and Deler, commonly doer and daer; in S. W. dawer. Gwnaer and gwneler.

Participle.

Gwneuthuredig, made or done.

The rest have none.

Of the Verb Gwn, I know, or Gwybod, to know.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. Gwn, I know; gwyddost, thou knowest; gwyr, he knoweth.

Plur. Gwyddom, we know; gwyddoch; ye know; gwyddant, they know.

Pretertimperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.

Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.

And contracted, Gwyddwn, gwyddit, gwyddai, &c.

And, Gwypwn, gwypit, gwipai, &c.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybum, gwybuost, gwybu.
Plur. Gwybuom, gwybuoch, gwybuant.

Future Tense.

Sing. Gwybydd, he will know; gwybyddi, thou will know; gwybyddaf, I will know.
Plur. Gwybyddwn, we will know; wch, ye will know; ant, they will know.
The third Person singular is the Radix.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Gwybydd[3], gwybydded[2], and by Contraction gwyped.
Plur. Gwybyddwn, gwybyddwch, gwybyddant.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.
Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwn, ddit, ddai.
Plur. Gwybyddem, ddech, ddent.
And by Contraction Gwyddwn, ddit, ddai.
Plur. Gwyddem, ddech, ddent.
And Gwypwn, gwypit, gwypai, &c.
And the third Person singular is sometimes gwyddiad.

Gwaith cymmen ar fedwen fâd,
Gweddeiddiaw gwŷdd a wyddiad. D. G.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Gwybuaswn, asit, asai.
Plur. Gwybuasem, asech, asent.
And contracted Gwybaswn, asit, asai, &c.
And Gwyddaswn, asit, asai, &c.
The entire Word is Gwybyddaswn; whence dd being cut off by Syncope, it is gwybuaswn; and throwing away u, it is gwybaswn.

Future Tense.

Sing. Gwybyddwyf, ddych, ddo.
Plur. Gwybyddom, doch, ddont.

And contractedly, Gwypwyf, gwypych, gwypo, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Gwybod, to know.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense. Gwyddir, gwyddys, and by contraction, gwys.

Yno y gwys ddifwyno ei gwedd. D. G.

And poetically, Gwyddis, and gwis.

Preterimperfect Tense. Gwyddid.

Preterperfect Tense. Gwybuwyd, and by Contraction gwypwyd.

Future Tense. Gwybyddir, and contractedly gwyper.

Imperative Mood,

Gwybydder, and contractedly gwyper.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimp. Tense. Gwybyddid, and contractedly gwypid.

Preterplu. Tense. Gwybyddasid, and by contraction gwybasid,

Future Tense. Gwybydder, and by contraction gwyper.

Participles. Gwybodedig. Gwybodadwy.

Of the Verb Adwaen, I know. Adnabod, to know.

This Verb hath two Radixes; for some Tenses are formed of the Present Tense Adwaen, and some

of the Infinitive Adnabod, in the same Manner as Gwybod.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. Adwaen, adwaenost, edwyn, I know, &c.
Plur. Adwaenom, och, ont or ant.
And in the Poets Adwen is used for Adwaen.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Adwaenwn, adwaenit, adwaenai,
Plur. Adwaenem, nech, nent: Adwaenym, nych, nynt.

Preterperfect Tense.

Sing. Adnabum, adnabuost, adnabu.
Plur. Adnabuom, och, ont or ant.

Adwaeniad is also used for Adnabu.

Yno gynt ei enw a gâd,
Y mae dŷn a'm, adwaeniad. D. G.

And Iolo hath used Adwaenodd,

Cynfigen bresen heb rodd,
Godineb gwae ai 'dwaenodd.

Future Tense.

Sing. Adnabyddaf, adnabyddi, adnebydd.
Plur. Adnabyddwn, ddwch, dd ant.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Adnebydd, adnabydded,
Plur. Adnabyddwn, adnabyddwch, adnabyddant.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods: Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Adnabyddwn, adnabyddit, adnabyddai.
Plur. Adnabyddem, ddech. ddent.

And, Adwaenwn, adwaenit, &c. and contractedly, Adnappwn, pit, pai, &c.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Adnabuaswn, sit, sai.
Purl. Adnabuasem, sech, sent.

Future Tense.

Sing. Adnabyddwyf, ddych, ddo.
Plur. Adnabyddom, och, ont.
And, Adwaenwyf, &c, and contractedly, Adnappwyf, adneppych, adnappo, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Adnabod, to know.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense, Adwaenir.
Preterimperfect Tense. Adwaenid, and adnabyddid.
Preterperfect Tense. Adnabuwyd.
Future Tense. Adnabyddir.

Imperative Mood.

Adnabydder, and Adwaener, and by Contraction, Adnapper.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense. Adwaenid, and Adnabyddid.
Preterperfect Tense. Adnabuasid.
Future Tense. Adnabydder, and adnapper, and adwaener.

Participle.

Adnabodedig.
Cydnabod is formed as Adnabod, except in those Tenses, which are formed from Adwaen.

Of the Verb Cael, Cahel, and Caffael.

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood. Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing.	Cefais, cefaist, caffodd or cafas, or contractedly. Cês, cêst, câdd, or câs.	Plur.	Cawsom, cawsoch, cawsant.

Future Tense.

Sing. Câf; cai, cei, and ceffi; caiff.
Plur. Cawn, cewch, cânt and caffant.
Caffaf is used also for Câf; as, Ebol goffol a gaffaf. Iolo.

Imperative Mood.

The Singular wants the second Person.
The third Person, Caed and caffed.
Plur. Cafom and caffom, cafoch and caffoch, cânt and caffant.

Optative, Potential and Subjunctive Moods.
Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Cawn, cait, cai.
Plur. Caem, caech, caent; and Ceym, ceych, ceynt.
And Caffwn, ceffit, caffai.
Plur. Caffem, caffech, caffent; and Ceffym, ceffych, ceffynt.

Preterpluperfect Tense.

Sing. Cawswn, cawsit, cawsai.
Plurl. Cawsem, cawsech, cawsent.

Future Tense.

Sing. Cafwyf, cefych and ceych, cafo.
Plur. Cafom, cafoch, cafont.
And Caffwyf, ceffych caffo.

Plur. Caffoln, caffoch, caffont; and caom, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Cael, cahel, and caffael.

Passive Voice. Indicative Mood.

Preterperfect Tense. Cafwyd, caffwyd: Caed, câd Cafad, caffad.

Future Tense. Cair, ceffir.

Imperative Mood.

Caer, and Caffer.

Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods.

Preterimperfect Tense. Caid, ceffid.

Preterpluperfect Tense. Cawsid.

Future Tense. Caer or caffer.

It hath no participles.

Of the Verbs Byw, to live, and Marw, to die.

These Words are no where used as Verbs but in the Infinitive Mood; and become Adjectives; as Gŵr byw; gŵr marw.

Of the Verb Sefyll, to stand.

This Verb, with its Compounds, forms all its Tenses of the second Person Singular of the Imperative Saf, stand thou. The third Person of the Future is Saif, he will stand. The rest are regular.

Of the Verb Dwyn, to bear, to carry, with its Compounds.

It forms all its Tenses of the third Person Singular of the Future Tense of the Indicative Mood,

Dŵg, he will carry; which is also the second Person sing. of the Imperative, Dŵg. carry thou.—The Preterperfect of the Indicative, Digais, I have carry'd; Digaist, thou hast carry'd; Dygodd and Dug, he hath carry'd. But the first Person sing. is sometimes Dugum. The other Tenses are regular.

Of the Verb Adolwyn, to beseech.

It forms all its Tenses from the Verb Attolwg or Adolwg, to beseech.

Attolygais, attolygaist, attolygodd, &c.

Adolwyn yt, dal a naid,
A rhwyg gwrr yr huc euraid. R. G. Er.

Tybygu, to think, from Tyb, Opinion.

This Verb is regularly formed throughout; except in the Preterpluperfect Tense, which, from the regular Tybygaswn, tybygasit, tybygasai, &c. not much in Use, is, by Contraction, formed in manner following:

Sing. Tygaswn, tygasit, tygasai.
Plur. Tygasem, tygasech, tygasent.
And in Construction. Dygaswn, dygasit, dygasai.
Plur. Dygasem, dygasech, dygasent; and Dygesym, dygesych, dygesynt.
It is sometimes used without any contraction; as,

A'i gasul, dybygesynt,
O esgyll gwyrdd fentyll gwynt. D. G.

And in other Tenses,

Ni thybygir, gwir gofiad,
Mewn peth têg bod brég a brâd. Ib.

Pawb a debig pan ddigiwyf,
Pe bai ddysg mai pibydd wyf. Ib.

Clybu is used for Clywodd, in the third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood.

Also Clybod, for Clywed, to hear, in the Infinitive.

Cigle, and Ciglef, are also found for Clywodd, he hath heard.

Degle, hear thou, hark, is found only in the second Person sing. of the Imperative Mood, q. d Dyglyw.

Sing. Hwde, and Hwre, take thou.
Plurl. Hwdiwch, and hwriwch, and hwrewch.

Moes, pl. Moeswch. It is used only in the second Person sing. and plur. of the Imperative Mood.

Eb, I say.

Eb, I say is used of all the Persons of both Numbers.

Present and Preterperfect Tenses.

Sing. Eb fi, Eb di, Eb efe, I say or said, &c.
Plur. Eb ni, Eb chwi, Eb hwynt, we say or said, &c.

And Eb y fi, eb y di, eb y ni, eb ychwi.

And in N. W. Eb yr fi, eb yr di, eb yr ef, &c. Neither is it declined any further. Yet the Antients said,

Ti hebof ni hebu oedd dan,
Mi hebod ni hebaf finnau. Cynddelw.

Dy wyneb ni heb a ohebych. Bl. F.
Pan futtych o'th fŷd fardd gydfo'l,
Or byddwn ni hebwn hebod. P. M.

Its Compounds Atteb and Gwrtheb, to answer, are regular.

So Gohebu,

Ni'th glyw neb yn gohebu. D. G.

Medd, saith he.

The third Person sing. is the Radix of this Verb, and is conjugated thus:

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. Medd, saith he; meddi, sayest thou; meddaf, say I.

Plur. Meddwn, say we; meddwch, say ye; meddant, say they.

Preterimperfect Tense. Meddwn, meddit, meddai.

Plur. Meddem, meddech, meddent: Or, Meddym, meddych, meddynt.

It hath no more Tenses.

Piau, and in Construction Biau.

It is of the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, and of all Persons.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe } Biau, or
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Piau.

Preterimperfect Tense.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe. } Bioedd, or
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pioedd.

It is used likewise in the Future Tense, adding the Verb Substantive to it, as,

Sing. Mi; ti, efe, } Bieufydd, or
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwynt-hwy } Pieufydd,

Dafydd bieufydd y bêl. L. G.

So in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Optative.

Sing. Mi, ti, efe, } Pieufyddai, and
Plur. Ni, chwi, hwy } Bieufyddai.

It may be used likewise through all the Tenses, after the same Manner as a Verb Substantive of the third Person, prefixing pieu or bieu. And through all Persons too; as, Mi pioeddwn, or bioeddwn; ti bioeddit, &c.

Rhoddi, to give.

This Verb sometimes by Contraction syncopates dd, and is Rhoi, for Rhoddi, to give; Rhôf, and Rhoaf, for Rhoddaf, I will give.

Hwyr y rhôf o dôt i dir. D. G.

Rhown, for Rhoddwn, I would give, let us give.

Rhy, and prefixing the Preposition Dy, dyri, instead of Rhydd, he will give.

Rho, Rhoddo, the third Person sing. of the future Tense of the Optative Mood.

A ro gam i wraig o lâl,
E ry Duw rai a'i dial. L. Mon.

Which is also Rhotho, with th, instead of dd.

Maer Rhuthyn ym a'i rhotho. T. A.

Gâd yna, y gŵr da gwŷch,
O'r eithaf hyn a rothych.

Imperative, Dyro, give thou, for Rho of South Wales.

Arhos, to stay, to tarry, &c.

Arhos is a regular Verb, but that, in forming, it may throw off as well as retain s; as, Arhosais, arhosaist, and Arhoais, arhoaist, &c. I have, thou hast stay'd, &c. Arhosaf, and arhoaf, I will stay. The third Person sing. of the Future Tense is Erys, as Gesyd; and by Apocope, Ery.

A gwayw hir gwne a'i hery,
O'i ffordd gwyn ei fŷd a fly. Hywel Swrdwal.

The Imperative, Aros, and Aro, stay thou.

Na ffo, ‖ cyfaro forwyn. D. G. ‖ For cyfaros.

So Arhoswn, arhown: Arhosit, arhoit, &c, I would stay, &c.

Dywedyd, to say, to speak.

Instead of Dywedodd, the regular third Person sing. of the Preterperfect Tense, Dyfod, and Dywad, and Dywawd are sometimes used; as,

Deufwy nâ'r neb a'i dyfod. Hywel Kilan.
A ddyfod oll i Ddafydd. D. G.
Dŷn wyf a â dan ei wâd.
Er nad â'r un a'i dywad. H. K.
Christ ffyddlon, ffynnon y ffawd,
Iw ddiwart bobl a ddywawd. R. G. Er.

In the third Person sing of the Future Tense, and the second Person of the Imperative, Dywaid is used sometimes instead of Dywed.

Ac na ddywaid f'enaid fûn. D. G.
Pa ddeall, pwy a ddywaid,
Beth o'i naws, mor boeth ei naid. W. Llyn.

Dawr, or Tawr.

This Verb is used Impersonally and Personally.

Impersonally, in the Present and Future Tenses of the Indicative; as,

Present and Fut. Tense. { Sing. Ni'm dawr i, ni'th dawr di, ni ddawr ef. Plur. Ni'n dawr ni, ni'ch dawr chwi, ni ddawr hwynt.

Personally, in the Preterimperfect Tense, Indicative Mood; as,

Sing. Ni ddorwn, ddorit, ddorai.
Plur. Ddorem, ech, ent.

And compounded with Dy,

Myn y ddeddf ini ni ddiddawr
P'le bor cawell morlo mawr. M. R.

Na chûdd dy ddeurudd diddorych o'th wâs,
Gwae y neb atcas a gasseych. Bl. F.

CHAP. XX.

Article. Not Bannog

THE Articles (the first of the undeclinable Parts of Speech) are two, Y and Yr, the.

Y, is placed before Consonants and w; as, Y gŵr, the Man; Y wraig, the woman. And in the Southern Dialect it is placed before I; as, Y iaith, for Yr iaith.

Yr, is used before words beginning with Vowels, whether radical or in construction; as, Yr Aberth, the Sacrifice. Yr orddig wraig, the angry Woman.

But when the Particles, a, na, i, o, precede in Construction, and the Word following begins

with a Consonant, or w or i, then Yr is used, but the y is cut off by Apostrophe, because of the preceding Vowel; as, Mi a'r gŵr; Gwell na'r wraig. Câr i'r iarll, i'r brenin. Dŷn o'r drêf. After other Words ending with a Vowel, with Words beginning with a Consonant follwing, we use promiscuously, y or 'r; but more compactly 'r, than y, Pwy yw'r gŵr, Pwy yw y gŵr. The Antients instead of y and yr writ e and er.

CHAP XXI.

Of the Adverb. Rhagferf.

THE following Parts of Speech, which the Latin Grammarians call a Particle, are by us called Gorair.

Adverbs are of several Sorts.

Of Place, Mannawl, or lleawl; as, Yma, here; and Yman, q. d. y man.

Yman ddŷn i'r man ydd wyf. D. G.

Ac weithian yman ymy. Ibid.

Yna, there; Yno, in that Place; Acow, there; which the Poets write likewise Racow.

Hwyl racow 'm mrwydr hil Riccert. Iolo.

Llywelyn, oedd hyn heddyw hon racow,
Hil Riccart ap Einion. L. G.

Draw, yonder, lo there; fry, above; obry, below; allan, ymaes, without; i mewn, within; uchod, above; isod, beneath; yngod, nigh, hard by. And d being apocopated, ucho, iso, yngo. And Adverbs compounded of the Prepositions, i and o; i fynu, i wared, oddi yma, oddi yna, oddi accw, oddi fewn, oddi allan, oddi faes, odd-isod,

oddi-uchod, oddidraw, &c. Ple, where, for pa le, in what Place:

Piliwr adail p'le'r ydwyd?
Planed wyllt pa le nid wyd? M. R.

I b'le, for I ba le, o b'le, for o ba le.

Of time, Amser; as, Ynawr, yr awrhon, y boreu, yn foreu, or rather y bore, yn fore, as written by the Antients, yn ebrwyd, yn hwyr, heddyw, yforu, yforucher, trennydd, gwrthdrennydd, tranoeth, tradwy: Doe, echdoe, cyn echdoe:—Beunydd, beunoeth, weithian, bellach, eusys, byth, etto, and the Antients said etwa.

Cyn bod etwa, ewyllys da, dial eisiau. Br. F.

Ni weled o grêd a bodydd, etwa,
Ei gynna gystedlydd. Dan.

And Etwaeth,

Och Dduw na ddaw ef etwaeth,
I estwng treiswyr treiswriaeth. El. S.

Erioed, er moed, yleni, erllynedd; gynt: Pan, when; yna, then; tra, whilst; eusus, already.

Adverbs of Number (Rhagferfau nifer) are made out of Nouns of Number by adding Gwaith, a Turn or Course; as, Unwaith, once; dwywaith, twice; teirgwaith, thrice. Canwaith, milwaith, &c.

Of Order, Trefn; as, Yn gyntaf, yn nail, yn drydydd, &c. Yn ddiwethaf, yn olaf, bellach, weithian, o'r diwedd.

Of asking, Gofyn; as, Pam, for pa ham, why; p'odd, for pa fodd; p'wedd, for pa wedd; pa ddelw, pa stit, how. A, ai, aie, for ai, ie. Mae, for pa le y mae. Onid, for ai nid.

Of Calling, Galw; as, O, how, hai, ha, degle, q. d. Dyglyw, hear thou, hark; Debre, come hither.

Of Denying, Gwâd; as, Na, nad, na's, for na ys, nec, nag e, ni, ni's, for ni ys, nid, na ddo ddim, nag e ddim.

Of Affirming, Atteb, neu Taeru; as, Fe, do, diau, dioer, ie, felly, pam nad ef, yn hollawl, yn ddiammau, yn ddilys; er and er do. And before Verbs, A, y, yr, ydd, yd in the Antients; ys. Also dy and d' in Composition do affirm, daccw, dyna, dymma, dyfry, dobry, which are Adverbs of Shewing.

Also Neur, and neud, in the Ancients, were Adverbs of Affirming; as,

E fu amser neur derw. D. G.

Of Swearing, Tyngu; as, Myn, ym, i.

Of Exhorting, Annog; as, Iddo, atto, arno, arnynt, &c. which are Prepositions with the affix'd Pronouns. Adolwyn, adolwg, prythee.

Of Choosing, Dewis; as, Echre, yn hytrach, yn gynt, gwell.

Of Forbidding, Gwahardd; as, Na.

Of Gathering together, Cynnhull: as, i gyd, achlâan, or ychlân, ynghŷd, ar unwaith.

Of Warning, Rhybuddio; as, Dyd, dyd-dyt. Lat. Atat.

Of Wishing, Dymunaw; as, O na, o nad, o nadd, o na's.

Of Parting, Gwahanu; as, Ar wahan, o'r neilltu.

Of a Thing not finished, Peth anorphen; as, Agos, ymron, braidd, prin, hayach or haeach, haechen for haeachen, swrn, syrn, taran. Chwyn a chwyn, or rather, chwyf na chwyf, movet non movet. Dav.

Of Diversity, Amrywiaeth; as, Yn amgen, yn amgenach.

Of Vehemency, Rhy; Iawn after an Adjective, Da iawn, very good: Drwg iawn, very bad.

Of Shewing, Dangos; as, Sylit, wele, nycha, fel hyn, and contractedly felyn, llyma, llyna. Also such as are compounded with dy, dyma, dyna, dacew, dyfry, dobry. And with Wel for Wele, weldyma, weldacew, wel dyna, weldiso,

Wel dyna weled anawdd. D. G.

Dos i Ddiuw wel d'iso ddŷdd. Ibid.

Adverbs of Quality, Ansawdd, cynneddf, are made of Adjectives and Participles, by putting the Preposition Yn before them; as, Yn ddu, well; yn ddoeth, wisely; yn fwyn, kindly; yn ddysgedig, learnedly; &c.

In the same Manner are many other Adverbs made; Yn fwy, more; yn llai, less; yn hwyr, lately; yn foreu, early; yn unig, only; yn amgen, otherwise; yn gynt, sooner; &c.

Adjectives and Participles are also used adverbially, without the Preposition Yn prefix'd, especially in the beginning of a Sentence; as, Da y gwnaeth bob peth. Boreu y cofiasoch. Hwyr y dihunasoch. Hir y trygasoch. Ond da y gwneuthum? Ai drwg y darllenais? Dysgedig yr atteboldd, &c.

Of Quantity, Dogniedd; as, Llawer, ychydig, bychydig, gormodd, peth, ychlân, i gyd, yn fawr, yn fychan, o'r eithaf.

Of Comparison, Cystadlu; as, Cyn, mor, ac, a, yn, gymmaint, yn fwy, yn llai. Cyn doethed, &c.

Of Likeness, Cyffelybu; as, Felly, fal, megis, meis, mal, yn unwedd, yn yr unmodd, yn unsud

Of Explaining, Egluro; as, Sef, for ys ef, mal pai, nid amgen.

The Interjections, which we call Tafiodiaid, are ranked among the Adverbs; ha, hye, ho, he, hai, hwi, o, och, ochân, w, wb, wban, wbwb,

ffaw, ffew, ffw, ffei, ffwrdd, whw, wi, hahow, hawhw, haha, hoho, how, siow. heng, gwae, wilt, bw, ust, oio, wichwach, hu, ys hu, huw.

Heno ni chysgaf unhun.
Be canai Dduw huw ei hun. D. G.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Conjunction. Cyssylltiad.

OF Conjunctions some be Copulatives; as, A, ac, na, nac, hefyd.

Disjunctives; as, Ai, neu.

Discretives; as, Er, antiently written Yr; etto, etwa, eithr, ond, onid; fal, mal, megis, meis.

Casuals; Can, gan, gan hyn, gan hynny, canys, can's, herwydd, o herwydd, am, am hyn, am hynny, oblegid, obleid, o achos, o ethryb.

Conditionals; as, O, if; and the Adverb of Affirming Ys being added, o's. And d being added, od; and in some places they add r, or, if. Eithr, onid, ond, if not, unless, Pe, if.

Adversatives; as, Er, or yr; cyd bo; eisoes.

Exceptives; as, Oni, i. e. o's ni, if not, Onid, i. e. o nid, or o's nid, if not. Namyn, oddieithr, hagen.

Efectives; as, Na, nag, no, nog.

Interrogatives; as, A, ai, oni, onid.

Redditives; as, Etto, er hynny, eisoes. Mai, that; and in South Wales, Taw, that.

Chwaith is likewise a Conjunction, Na minnau na chwithau chwaith.

So Chwaethach, or rather chwaithach, which sounds as a Comparative from chwaith, and signifies, much less, so much the less. Nid edrych ar-

nat chwaethach dy garu, Ni rŷdd geiniog chwaethach punt.

CHAP XXIII

Of the Preposition. Arddodiad.

A PREPOSITION is set before other Parts, either in Apposition, as, Am arian, for Money; or else in Composition, as, Amgylchu, to surround.

The Prepositions used in Apposition are these; A, ag, can, gan, with. Am, for. Ar, upon.—At, to. Yn, mewn, in. Er, for, notwithstanding; as, Er mwyn, er maint. I, to. Wrth, by, nigh. Heb, without. Hablaw, beside. Myn, by, (in Swearing). Tan, under. Tros, and in Construction, dros, for, over. Trwy, through. Er, erys, es, signifying Time, from, since, ever since. Er blwyddyn i ddoe. Er yn blentyn.—Er ys blwyddyn.

Er mis nid o eissau maeth. B. Br.

Lliw'r dŷn erys llawer dydd. D. G.

Er ys mis eres y myw. Ibid.

A roes i'm aur erys mis. L. G.

Aros, for, before.

Gormodd yw gwerth bûn gerth gain,
Aros agos i ugain. D. G.

Cyn, before; gwedi, after, and wedi, Cylch, about; amgylch, round about. Heibio, by.—Herwydd, by, because of, according to. Hwut i, over, beyond. Hyd, as far as, until, unto;—and its Compounds. Hyd yn Rhufain. Hyd ar derfyn dwywlad.

Drach, behind. Drach yngheſn, drŷch anghyfnerth. D. G

Erbyn, and yn erbyn, against. Gyferbyn, gyfarwyneb, over-against. Erbyn, erſydd, and gerfydd, by. Erbyn ei law; erſydd, or gerfydd ei droed. Gydà, gydag, with.

Ger, and sometimes with its primary or radical Letter cer, near to, by: It is used for the most part with bron, or llaw; ger bron, before or in Presence; ger llaw, nigh, by.

Uch, above; to which is added llaw, and pen, uwch law, uchben. Is, under; to which is added llaw, is law. Goruwch, above, over. Goris, under, beneath.

O fewn, within. Oddi fewn, or the inside, within. Oddi allan, on the outside, without.—Oddair, over, above, from off. Oddiwrth, from, from off. Oblegid, o ethryb, o herwydd, because of. O flaen, before. O gylch, about.—O'r tu ôl, behind, beside. O'r tu yma, on this side. O'r tu draw, on the other side. O'r tu mewn, on the inside. O'r tu allan, on the outside. O'r tu hwnt, on, or from, the other side. O'r parth yma, on this side.

Parth a, parth ag at, towards.

Rhag, from, for, before. Ymgadw rhag torri'r Sabboth. Rhag ofn. To which bron is sometimes added. Rhagbron, before or in Presence.

Ac y manac, seren † o'i rhac, yn rhoi goleu. Br. F.

Rhwng, ym-mhlith, ym-mysg, between or betwixt, among or amongst. Tua, and in Construction, Dua, towards.

Dua'r nen a droi 'n union. R. C.

† For o'i flaen.

Tu ag at, towards, Tu ag at am, as to, as touching, as concerning.

Some of these are used also in Composition; as, Trwy, try, trywanu, to pierce through. Tryfrith, trylew, &c.

Some become Adverbs; as, Cyn, gwedi.—Trwy, y being turned into odd, trwodd. So Tan, adding odd, tanodd; and ar, with n put in the middle, arnodd. Hence oddi arnodd, odditanodd, oddi trwodd.

CHAP XXIV.

Of the Prepositions used in Composition.

A, Enhanceth the Sense, Athrist, achrwm, achar.

Ad, generally implies a reputed action, as the Lat. re; as Adnewyddu, to renew; adseinio, to resound: and it is in some Words Add, Addnaid, Refuge. Addfwyn. addfain, addfed.

Am, signifies, on every side, as Amgoch, amgylch, amnoeth, amddyfrwys.

An, signifies Privation or not, anwybod, anllywodraeth, anghysson, amherffaith.

In some Words it does not imply Privation; as, Anrhydedd, from Rhy, too much. Anrhyfedd, wonderful,

But these perhaps are formed from Yn. and enlarge the signification.

Ar, arbennig, ardderchog, sef yr hwn a dderchafwyd ar eraill. Ardymheru, ardderchafael.

Cyd, is of the same Force as the Lat. Con; as, Cyd-sefyll. It is sometimes made Cyf, cyfladd,

cyfrodedd, cyfraid. And sometimes before Vowels, Cyfuwch, cyfun.

Cyn, from cynt, before, or from Cyntaf, first; as, Cynt-haid, cyntaid, cyndyn.

Dan, from Dy and an; Dangylchynu, damlewychu.

Dar; as Darostwng, Darfod, dargwsg. darllein, darmerth,

Dad, from Dy and ad, undoes what has been already done, as the English Un; as, Datgloi, to unlock; dattod, to undo; dadwino, dattroi,

Di, denotes Privation or not; as, Dibechod, diniweid, dilwyr.

Dy, enlarges the signification, and makes the Word it is compounded with a Frequentative: as, Dygyfor, dygymmod, dyfrys.

I'th lŷs ar ddyfrys ydd âf. Iolo

And it is for the most part pronounced, Di, dinoethi, dilyn.

To which sometimes s is added, being inserted in the middle. from the Adverb of affirming Ys, dispoeri, distewi, dismoeli, distrewi, distaw. dispwyll.

Whence sometimes dos, for dys, dosparthu, dosbleidio.

The y is thrown away before Vowels; as, dethol, from dy and ethol.

Duno, for Dyuno, whence the Compound, Cyttuno, for Cyttyuno, as it used to be written formerly. Dymchwelyd. Daeth, from dy and aeth.

Thus it is added to Adverbs, dymma, dyna, daccw, dobry, diso, ducho. Of which we have treated already.

In some words d is changed into t; as, Tywyll, from dy and gwyll. Tyred, for dyred. Tywallt, for dywallaw.

Dull oedd iw dywall iddo. L. D.

Moreover. this Preposition turns Verbs that are Neuters into Actives, such as are no Transitives into Transitives; as, Methu, to fail, to perish; difetha, to destroy. Glyna, to stick; dylyn, to follow, to cleave to.

Dir, vehemently; dirdynnu, dirwest, dirmyg.

Go, somewhat; Goddrwg, golosgy, goflodi.

When it comes before a, together with the a it is made gwa; as, Gwarchae, for goarchae; gwarchadw, for goarchadw.

Gor, somewhat; Gorsefyll, gorllechu, gorllyfnu, gorthrwyfs.

But Gor, most frequently, is over; as, Gorfod, to overcome. Gorthrechu, gorflin, gormodd, gorwag, gorfoledd, goresgyn.

Gwrth, against; Gwrth-ddywedyd, gwrthwyneb.

Hy, puts on the Nature of a Preposition, and is of the same force, as, Hyffordd, hylaw, hynod, hyfryd, hygoel, hyglud, hyglyw, hylyn.

Lled, half; Lledfyw, lledfarw, lled-feddw.

Rhy, rhybucho, to wish frequently or greatly. When it is prefix'd to Verbs, it gives them a frequentative Signification: Without Composition it is an Adverb signifying, too much, excessively.

Tra, very; Traderchafu, traglew, trablin.

Ym: When a Verb is compounded with this Preposition, it generally denotes a reciprocal action; as, Ymguddio, to hide himself; ymgynnal, to sustain himself. It sometimes signifies a mutual action; as, Ymgofleidio, to embrace one another. Ymgaru, ymwneuthur. And sometimes it gives the Verb a frequentative Signification; as, Ymaros, ymofyn, ymdynnu.

Ys, ysmala, ysbys, ystyr.

It is in some Words es, esmwyth; and sy, symmudo, for ysmudo.

CHAP. XXV.

The Syntax. Cystrawen. Of the Construction of Substantives.

SUBSTANTIVES come together in construction in two ways: First, as belonging to one Thing. Secondly, as belonging to divers.

First, as belonging to one thing.

If two Substantives, the one a Proper, and the other a Common, come together, and the Common be placed first, then Y or Yr is put before it; and if they be Masculines, they make no change of their Initials; as, Y brenin Dafydd a ddywedodd. But if they be Feminines, both change their Initials into their Soft; as, Y forwyn Fair.

But if the Proper be placed first, and the Common last, it changes its Initial sometimes into its Soft, tho' it be Masculine; as, Dafydd frenin.—Llês fâb Coel. Hywel Bobydd.

The Latter of the two Substantives common hath sometimes the Preposition o prefix'd to it; as, Gŵr o saer a'i gwnaeth. Benyw o olchyddes a garodd.

And in the Northern Dialect gan; as, Y sant gan Bedr. Y milwr gan Arthur. Y lleidr gan Barabbas.

Secondly, when two Substantives come together belonging to divers things, the latter being as it were possessed by the former, then the latter Substantive will retain its primary or radical Initial;

as, Ty tâd Dafydd. Mam Gwenlliant; and sometimes it changes it into its soft; as, I dy Ddaw o'i dy ydd âf.

If the latter Substantive be the Proper Name of a Country, Town, or place, and the former Substantive to be the Plural Number; then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial, as, Gwŷr Loegr. Gwragedd Llundain. But if the former Substantive be of the Singular Number, then the latter changeth its radical Initial into its Soft; and hath o put before it; as, Gŵr o Loegr. Gwraig o Lundain.

Both Substantives being Common, and not pertaining either to Manufacture or Material whereof a thing is done, or to be done; the latter is immediately subjoined to the former without any Change of its Initial; as, Cariad mam; haelioni tâd; gweinidog Duw; pen bryn.

But if the former Substantive be an artificial Piece, and the latter the material, then is the latter either immediately subjoined, without any change of its radical Initial, if the former be Masculine; as, Ty coed Mŏr prês; or with a change of its radical Initial into its Soft: if the former Substantive be Feminine; as, Ysgubor goed. Sarph brês. Canwyll gŵyr. Fflam dân. Or are otherwise made with o between; as, Ty o goed. Sarph o brês. Canwyll o gŵyr. Fflam o dân. Or adjectively, thus; Tŷ coedawl. Ysgubor feinin.

If the former Substantive be the Artist, and the latter the Material, or the Piece wrought or to be wrought, the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical Initial; without any regard to the Gender of the former; as, Saer coed. Gŏf pedolau. Gwniedyddes crysau.

In some respects the latter Substantive hath i between it and the former; as, Gŵr i Dduw, Tâd i'r ymddiffaid. Amser i alaru. And sometimes Rhag; as, Ofn rhag yr haint a syrthiasai arno.

Lastly, it is to be noted, that the Substantive possessed is ever placed after the Possessor, when put in Apposition with it. But if the Substantive possessed be compounded with the Possessor, it is then placed foremost in the Composition, and the radical Initial of the Possessor is ever turned to its Soft; as, Cad-farch, a War-horse, or Horse of War. Adardy, a Bird-House.

CHAP. XXVI.

The Construction of Substantives and Adjectives.

THE Substantive and Adjective agree generally in Gender, and sometimes too in Number; but an Adjective singular is very often joined to a Substantive plural.

The place of the Adjective in construction is generally after its Substantive; as, Gŵr da; dyn gwŷch; gwraig lân; merch wen.

When an Adjective comes after a Substantive singular of the Masculine Gender, it retains its radical Initial; as, Ty teg, gŵr da, dyn doeth.

But when the Adjective hath obtained the use of a Sirname, and is subjoin'd to a Proper Name, the Adjective assumes its Soft, tho' its Substantive be of the Masculine Gender; as, Hywel Dda, Dafydd Gam; Idwal Foel; Iorwerth Drwyndwn. And so also do other Adjectives; as, Dafydd ddu-wiol; Haman ddichellgar; Lazarus ddrwd. So

also, Digon, gormodd, holl, llawer, peth, bagad, rhai, when joined to Masculine Substantives common; as, Bwyd ddigon; dwfr ormodd; y dynion oll; da lawer; enllyn beth; gwŷr fagad; defaid rai.

The Adjective, after a Substantive singular of the Feminine Gender, changeth its radical Initial into its Soft. as, Gwraig dda, merch ddoeth; dŷn lân.

But when the Adjectives are placed before their Substantives (as they are sometimes) with a Pronoun possessive between, the Adjective may be the Masculine, though the Substantive be Feminine; as, Gwyn ei llaw. Glân yw dy ferch.

Some Adjectives, being used Substantively, are also placed before their Substantives, with the Preposition o between; as, Llawer o feirch; Hyn o Orchwyl; mwy o gyfoeth; rhagor o enllyn; 'chwaneg o ddiod; digon o fwyd; llai o bysgod; bychan o faint, &c.

When a singular or plural Adjective is set before its Substantive, it makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, Duwiol bendefig. Tlysion wragedd. Glân ferched.

All Substantives plural, of what Gender soever they be, will have Adjectives after them beginning with their radical Initials, and most frequently of the Singular Number; as, Piccellau tanllyd. Arglwyddi caled. Gwragedd duwiol. Dynion da.

But the Adjective is sometimes of the Plural Number; as, Dynion doethion. Merched gwynion. Gwŷr haelion.

Dynion cyndynion dinerth,
Tynion erchyllion a cherth.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees, are most commonly set before their Substantives; and make no change of the radical Initial of the Substantive, whether it be Masculine or Feminine; as, Mwynach gŵr; glanach gwraig, + Goreu gŵr; teeca, gwraig.

Pob also is ever placed before its Substantive, and makes no change of the Initial; as, Pob dŷn; pob gwraig. And so is Rhyw ever placed before its Substantive, but always makes the radical Initial of its Substantive soft; as, Rhyw ddŷn; rhyw fachgen: Which Naill also doth.

Numerals are placed before their Substantives, and make no Change of their Initials; as, Un gŵr, tri gŵr, ugain gŵr. Tair gwraig, pedair gwraig, ugain gwraig.

Except Dau, dwy, which make the Substantive following change its radical Initial into its Soft; as, Dau fâb; dwy ferch. So un before a Feminine Substantive; as, Un Wraig: un ferch. Tri and Chwe change the Initials of the Substantives following them into the Aspirate; as, Tri chât; chwe chât, But in the Feminine Gender, Tair cares.

When Substantives beginning with B, G, D, are compounded with Pump, saith, wyth, naw, dêg, pymtheg, ugain, deugain, &c. Cant; then the Substantive make the following Changes of their Initials, viz. b into m, d into n, and g thrown away; as, Pumnyn, seith-wr, wythmuwch.

Ordinals of the Feminine Gender change the Initials of their Substantives into their Soft; as, Y drydedd law; yr ail glust; y bedwaredd, bummed, seithfed, &c. wraig.

CHAP XXVII.

The Construction of Pronouns.

MI, ti, ni, after the Preposition i, do sometimes throw awhy their own i, and are written im', it', in', instead of i mi, i ti, i ni. And poetically ym', yt', yn'.

Chwi likewise, after the same Preposition i, throws aways its own i; and ch and w being transposed, it was written iwch for i chwi;—instead of which we often find in the Poets, uwch', and ywch'.

The Pronoun Relative is often understood in the British, as, Clywais iaith ni ddyallwa, I heard a Language (that) I understood not. Ps. lxxxi. 5. I'r farn a orchmynnaist, to the Judgment (that) thou hast commanded. Ps. vii. 6. Efe a'i dysg ef yn y ffordd a ddewiso, him shall he teach in the way (that) he shall choose. Ps. xxv. 12. Et sic millies, saith Dr. Davies.

The Pronouns Possesives, Mau, mine, and Tau, thine, are ever placed after their Substantives; Y, or Yr, being also put before the Substantives; as, Y tâd mau, y fam fau: Y gŵr tau, y wraig dau: So changing the Initials of mau and tau, to their Softs, if their Substantives be Feminines. Mau and tau, when they have no Substantive expressed, have the Article Y set before them; as, Y mau, y tau, Masculine. Y fau, y dau, Feminine.

All the other Possessive Pronouns (except Eiddo) are placed before their expressed substantives; the radical Initial Letter of their Substantive being changed, after Fy, into their Liquids: as, fy ńa; fy mara, &c. after Dy, thine, and Ei, his, into their Softs; as, Dy blant, dy dda, dy fara; Ei blant, &c. after Ei, her, into their Aspirates; as, Ei phen; ei thâd; ei chár. Ein, our

eich, your; and eu, their, make no change of the Initials of their Substantives; as, Ein tâd; eich Duw; eu câr.

These Pronouns are contracted thus; 'm, from mi and mau; 'th, from t and tau; 'i, from ei; 'n, from ein; 'ch, for eich; 'u, for eu; and are compounded with A, and; â, with; na, neither or nor; i, to; o, out of.

Ei, his or her, and Eu, their, after i, to, are changed into w; as, i'w dâd, i'w thâd, to his Father, to her Father; i'w tâd, to their Father. Instead of which they say in South-Wales, idd ei dâd; Masculine Gender, idd ei thâd; Feminine Gender, idd eu tâd. plural.

There are thirteen affix'd Pronouns used in Composition with Prepositions, viz. Af, yf, of, from fi, I; At, yt, ot, from ti, thou; Om, ym, from ni, we; Och, ych, from chwi, you; Ynt, from hwynt, they; O or aw, from efo, he, that; i, from hi, she, her.

They are compounded with Prepositions thus:

Ar, upon; Arnaf, arnat, arno or arnaw, arni; Arnom, arnoch, arnynt, upon me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

At, to; Attaf, attat, atto, &c. to me, thee, him, &c.

Am, hath dan put between it and the affixed Preposition; as, Amdanaf, amdanat, amdano or amdanaw, amdani and amdeni. Plur. Amdanom, amdanoch, amdanynt.

Can or Gan, with; as, Cennyf, cennyt; cennym, cennych; Gennyf, gennyt; gennym, gennych;—changing a of Can and Gan into e; and Cantho, canthi, canthynt; or Ganddo, ganddi, ganddynt, retaining a.

Er, for the Sake of; as, Erof, erot, erddo, erddi; erom, eroch, erddynt.

Heb, without; Hebof, hebot, hebom, heboch, and hebddo, hebddi, hebddynt.

Hyd, (with Ar, in Apposition) all over; as, Arhydof, ar hydot, ai hyd-ddo, ar hyd-ddi: Ar hydom, ar hydoch, ar hyd-ddynt, all over me, thee &c.

I, to; as, Im' it', im', (for poetically, Ym', yt', yn',) to me, thee, us. Iddo, iddi, iddynt, to him, her, them.

Rhag, from, or forward; as Rhagof, rhagot, rhagddo, rhagddi; Rhagom, rhagoch, rhagddynt, from me, thee, &c. Af rhagof, dôs rhagot, I will go forward, go thou forward.

Rhwng, between; as, Rhyngof, rhyngot, rhyngddo, rhyngddi, or rhyngtho, rhyngthi: Rhyngom, rhyngoch, rhyngddynt or rhyngthynt; between me, thee, him, &c.

Tan, under; as, Tanaf, tanat, tano, tani; Tanom, tanoch, tanynt, under me, thee, him, &c.

Tros, for, or over; as, Trosof, trosot, trosto, trosti; Trosom, trosoch, trostynt, for, or over me, thee, him, &c.

Trwy, through; as, Trwof, trwot, trwyddo, trwyddi; Trwom, trwoch, trwyddynt, through me, thee, him, her, &c.

Wrth, by, or to; as, Wrthyf, wrthyt, wrtho, wrthi; Wrthym, wrthych, wrthynt; by, or to me, thee, him, her, &c.

Yn, in, or within; as, Ynof, ynot, yntho or ynthaw or ynddo, ynthi or ynddi; Ynom, ynoch, ynthynt or ynddynt; in, or within me, thee, him, her; us, you, them.

The Poets use also Ynto or yndo, ynti or yndi.

Cabla dy fro dda i'm gwydd i,
A'th randir, at rho yndi. L. G.

Seintwar o thorres ynti,
Ni thyrr dŷn ddim o'th air di. O. Ll. M.

The Poets use likewise, Rhôf, rhôm, rhôd, rhôch, for Rhyngof, rhyngom, rhyngot, rhyngoch.

Dyro, mwy i'th bryderir,
Rhôd a'r cadarn hyarn hir. G. J. H.

Rhówch groes rhôch a gwyr isod. L. Mon.

Cymmer reswm, trwm bod rhôch,
A dod reswm da drosóch. T. A.

Ond na ddylit ddileu
Y rhwym fyth y rhôm a fu. D. G.

The Pronoun Possessive Eiddo, is likewise compounded with the affixed Pronouns; as, Eiddof, eiddot, eiddo or eiddaw, eiddi; Eiddom, eiddoch, eiddynt.

But besides the afore-mention'd Prepositive Compositions, Personal Pronouns are also subjunctively compounded with the Participle Au; placing a nn between Mi and Ni, and Au; and th between Ti, chwi, hi, hwy, and au; as, Minnau, ninnau; tithau, chwithau, hithau, hwythau: Hwynt, makes hwyntau; and Yntau, is an Anomal.

Personal Pronouns have also Hûn, or hunan (self or alone) subjoined in Apposition with their Singulars: And Hûn, or hunain, (selves, or alone) with their Plurals.

CHAP XXVIII.

The Construction of Verbs.

THE Affirmative Adverb a is generally put after Nominative Cases, before the Persons of

Verbs, if the Verbs intend Affirmation; as, Mi a garaf, ti a geri, efe a gâr. Ni a garwn, chwi a gerwch, hwy a garant.

But in South Wales y is often used instead of a; as, Mi y garaf, ti y geri, chwi y gerwch, &c. and the Radical Letter of the Verb is then turned to its Soft.

But if any Part of the Sentence be placed before the Nominative Case, the Verb then is set before its Nominative, reserving its radical Initial, and having the Adverb of affirming Y prefixed to it, if it begin with a Consonant, yr, or ydd in South Wales, if it begin with a Vowel; as, I ni y gwnaeth Duw 'r byd. I mi yr addawodd. But when the Accusative Case is placed before the Verb, the y or yr is sometimes changed into a; as, Cyflafan a wnaeth efe.

A is never set before a Verb Substantive, but always y; as, Y mae Duw yn y nef. Duw y sydd dda.

Yet Lewis Glyn Cothi said, Emrys yn y maes a wyf.

Instead of y the Antients used yd;

Hir yd goffeir a goffaf. D. B. for y coffeir.
Na'r trihael haelach yd gaffad, D. B. for y caffad.

But y is most commonly omitted before the Verb Substantive; as,

Mae'r goron ym mrîg eryr.

Mae'm mrŷd y corph mau 'mrawd cu.

Duw sy dda, dwys ei ddial.

Duw sydd a dewis iddaw.

If the Verb begin the Sentence, and its Nominative Case come after it; then doth the Verb either immediately lead; as, Gwnaeth y milwr gyf-

lafan: Or it hath the Particle E put before it; as, E wnaeth y milwr gyflafan.

The Nominative Cases of Verbs, whether placed before or after their Verbs, reserve their radical Initials; as, Dafydd a ddywedodd wrth Ioab; or, Dywedodd Dafydd wrth Ioab. Duw a wnaeth y byd; or, Gwnaeth Duw y byd. However, the Nominative Case of Bu, (was) doth sometimes assume the soft Form; as, Bu fraw yn y gwersyll. 1 Sam. xiv. 15. And so do Nominative Cases, placed after the third Person Singular of Verbs ending in ai; whatever Moods or Tenses the Verbs be of; as, Y gallai ddŷn, that a man could. Pe dywedasai ddŷn wrthyf, if a Man had told me. Onid arbedai Dduw, if God would not spare. Pettai, or Pe bai ddŷn yn gallu, if a Man could.

If the Nominative Cases of Verbs Passives, which are ever placed after their Verbs, immediately follow their Verbs, they reserve their radical Initials; as, Ofner Duw. Dysgir daioni i ddynion. But if some other Word or Words come between the Passive Verb and its Nominative, then doth the radical Letter of the Nominative turn to its Soft; as, Dysgir i ddynion ddaioni.

A Noun Collective singular may have a Verb plural as well as a singular; as, Y bobl a symmud { odd. / asant. }

So when two proper Names come before a Verb, the Verb may be indifferently singular or plural; as,

Pedr ac Ioan { aeth / aethant } i'r demel.

Accusative Cases coming after Verbs (whether immediately or at a Distance) whatever Person the Verb is of, do change their Radicals into their softs;

as, Duw a wnaeth ddŷn. Parodd gywilydd i mi. Y milwyr a wnaethant ddifrod. Dengys Duw drugaredd. Portha bugail da braidd yr Arglwydd.

But if the Accusative Case begin the Sentence, it retains its radical Letter; as, Cyflafan a wnaeth y milwr.

When two Accusative Cases, in Apposition, come after a Verb, the latter is connected to the former by the Participle Yn; as, cefais gosp yn wobr am fy mhoen.

The Infinitive Mood makes no change in the radical Letter of the Word governed of it; so the Word governed immediately follow the Infinitive Mood; as, Na chynnyg wneuthur cam â neb. But if some other Word or Words come between the Infinitive Mood and the Word governed, then the radical Initial of the Word governed is turned to its Soft; as, na chynnyg wneuthur â neb gam.

Nouns come after Verbs of Filling, with the Preposition o; as, Llenwi ysgubor o ŷd. As also with ag and â; as, Llenwi llestr â gwin. Llenwi pwrs ag arian.

Verbs of Abounding have o; as, amlhau o ddâ. Lliosogodd o gyfoeth. Cyfoethogodd o râs

Of Agreeing have â; as Cyttuna â'th elyn.—And Verbs that are of a contrary signification;—Ymladd â dau.

Of Accusing, have o; as, Pwy a'm argyhoeddâ i o bechod; Cyhuddo dŷn o ladrad.

Of Arraying, have a or am; as, Gwisg dy hûn â phais. Gwisg bais am danat.

Of Asking and Intreating, have i or gan; as, Arch iddo: gofyn iddo; erchais ganddo; gofynais ganddo.

Of Buying, have gan; as, Prynais farch gan Ioan.

Of Calling upon, have ar; as, Galw ar Ioan. Llefain ar Hywel. Gweiddi ar Ithel. Cyfarth ar y lleuad.

Of Communicating, have â; as Cyfranna â'r tlawd.

Of Defending or Delivering, have rhag, or oddiwrth; as, Cadw ni rhag niwed. Gwared ni oddiwrth blâ.

Of Hearkening to, have ar; as Gwrandawodd yr Arglwydd ar ei Weddi,

Of Loading, have â or ag; Llwytho ag aur, ag arian, â thrysor.

Of Meriting, have ar; Haeddu ar ddŷn.

Of Receiving, have gan; as, Cefais hyn gan Lywarch. Cymmer gan Ioan.

Of Withdrawing, have o or oddi; as, Aeth o'i wlâd. Dôs oddiyma. Cilia oddi-wrthyf.

Verbs signifying Practice or Use, have o; as, Ymarfer o fwynder i bawb. Arfer o synwyr.

Verbs signifying a Passion of the Mind, have wrth; as, Digiodd wrth y llangc. Tosturia wrth y tlawd: Trugarhau, ereuloni, ffromni, chwyddo, afrywiogi, sorri, wrth ei gydymmaith.

The Instrument wherewith a Thing is done, is induced with â, between it and the Verb; as, Taro â chleddyf, â ffon. Brathu â cholyn. Lladd â chyllell.

Nouns of Price follow the Verb with Er; as, Gwerthu er punt; Prynu er arian. And sometimes with am; as, Prynais am chwenguin.

Verbs Passives have gan, with the casual Word of the Person acting, after them; as, Prynir march ganddo. Cyhuddir y gŵr o frâd gan ei wâs ei hûn.

The third Person Singular of all Tenses is used indefinitely of any Person, especially if the Nominative case be emphatical. And the use of this contruction is most frequent in the Verb-Substan-

tive; as, Ai ti 'yw Brehin yr Iuddewon? Mí yw'r winwydden, a chwithau yw'r canghennau.

Gwŷr a wna gŵr yn wrol.
Gŵr a wna gwŷr yn ei ôl.
Aed y traed hŷd atto'r ŵyl. G. Gl.

Mi a eirch yt y march hwn. I. T.

Dynion a wna dau wyneb.
Di a gynnull yn dêg uniawn. G. Gl.

Minneu â'm gwawd tafawd da
Am ei esgair a'i mysga.

When a Question is asked in the Present Tense, the Answer is made by the same Tense of the same Verb; as, A weli di hyn; Gwelaf. Wyt ti yn clywed? wyf, A geri di ñ? caraf.

If the Question be in the Preterperfect Tense, and the Emphasis be in the Verb, the Answer is made, if Affirmative, by do; if Negative, by Na ddo. Or otherwise, by repeating the Verb, and putting it in the proper Person, if an affirmative Answer: But, if Negative, by repeating the Verb, and putting Na before it; as, A geraist dy hyn? Cerais, or do; or Negatively, Na ddo, or na cherais.

But if the Emphasis be in some other Words, the Question is made by Ai, and the Answer is made affirmatively by Ie, yes; or negatively by Nage, no; as, Ai hwn a geraist? Ie, or Nage.

When a Question is asked in the Future Tense, the answer is made by the same Tense, or by the Future Gwnâf, I will do; as, A geri di? Caraf, or gwnâf.

Absolute Sentences are made by a Conjunction and the Infinitive Mood of the Verb; as, A'r Brenin yn dyfod, the King coming, or whilst the King came. Or the Infinitive being understood; as, A ni yno

CHAP XXIX.

Of the Construction of Artikles.

Y IS ever placed before Words beginning with Consonants; and before w, when g is thrown away from the Word, as being Feminine; as, Y wraig: and sometimes before Words beginning with I; as, y iaith. Yr is never put entire but before such Words as begin with Vowels.

These Articles restrain or determine the Sense of the Word they are put before, to some Particular, in the same Manner as the definite Article the, in English.

When Words of the Masculine Gender have an Article set before them, their radical Letters are not changed; as, Y gŵr, y brenin: but if they be Feminines, their Initials are changed into their Soft; as, Y frenhines; y wraig.

When a Welsh Verb, Preposition, or other Particle, ending with a Vowel, come before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a Consonant as well as Vowel; and if the be found in the English between them: then is 'r, of yr, added to those Words ending with Vowels; and the Substantive or Adjectives make no change of their radical Initials, if Masculines; but changing them into their Soft, if Feminines (so those Feminines begin not with Ll or Rh); as, Cospi'r bradwr; Cospi'r anfadwr; Y tâd a'r fam; Na'r tâd na'r fam; Trwy'r tâd a thrwy'r fam; O'r tâd ac o'r fam; I'r tâd ac i'r fam; Cosp'r tâd a chospi'r fam; Y grasol dâd a'r drugarog fam; Y drugarog fam a'r grasol dâd; Myfi yw (or, ydyw'r) dŷn.

Proper Names have not the article set before them, because they do of themselves individually or particularly distinguish the Things or Persons, of which one speaks; and they being thus particularly distinguished, need not any more particular distinction. And for this Reason the Word Duw, signifying the Supreme Being, has no Article before it; except where he is distinguished from the false Gods of the Heathen; as in *Acts* xvii. 24. Y Duw a wnaeth y byd a phob peth sydd ynddo, &c. So likewise the Names of Countries, Cities, Rivers, &c. have no Article before them.

Yet the ancients commonly set an Article before Proper Names; as, Y Cymro, y Glyn.

An Article is not put before the former of two Substantives, when they betoken divers things.

CHAP. XXX.

The Construction of Adverbs.

An Adverb of Asking and of Affirming, makes the Word following it change its radical Initial into its Soft; as A lu oddyn drymmach ei fryd? Duw a ddiwedodd.

Na, ni, o na, before Words beginning with B, D, G, Ll, Rh, make the Initials of those Words soft; as, Na fydd; na ddywaid; na âd; na wna, na lâdd; na rodia.

Except Verbs Substantives, which are used, sometimes with a radical, sometimes with a soft Initial; as, Dywedodd na byddem gwaeth. Na fydd ymrysongar.

Ni beiddiaf dy rybuddiaw. D. G.
Ni beiddiaf, ni bu addas,

Ganu dy gerdd gan dy gâs. Ior. F.
Ni feiddiaf rhag anfoddau.

And so before any other Verbs, in the Poets;

Ni Metha larwm Mathae. G. Gl.

Ni mynnent am ei einioes. D. Ed.

Pam ar fonedd a gwêdd gwiw
Brawd iarll na bwrid eurliw?

They change the radical Initials of Verbs beginning with C. P. T, into Aspirates; as, Na châr; ni phâr; o na thawit.

Words preserve their radical Initials, when they come after any of these Adverbs following; viz. Agatfydd, ai, fe allai, allan, nid amgen, amgylch, ond antur, yr awrlion, eyn, o ddamwain, diamunau, diau, digon, dioer, o'r diwedd, yn ddiweddar, yn ddiwethaf, ebrwydd, eisioes, erllynedd, etto, ensys, fal and fel, felly; yn foren, y fory, fry, i fynu, gwedi, gwell, heddyw, yn hollawl, nid hwyrach, llawer, mal, malpai, megis, mewn, mwy, myn, mynych, nad, na's, nid, nis, o ethryb, o herwydd, oddi-accw, oddi-draw, oddi fewn, oddi-yma, oddi-yna, odduchod, oddisod, yn ôl, ond odid, onid, p'le, sef, tra, tradwy, yn dragywydd,—tranoeth, trennydd, i wared, weithian, y leni, ym, ymaith, ymron, yn ymyl, yna, ynawr, yn ysgattydd.

The Adverbs following make the Words, which come after them, change their initial Consonants into their Soft; viz. Accw, achlân, adolwg, adolwyn, aie, daccw, dobry, doe, draw, dyfry, dymma, dyna, e, fe, fo, gonnodd, i, iddo, llyma, llyna, nag e, nycha, oddiar, rhy, syn, swn, taran, wele, ychydig.

These Adverbs, Agos bellach, beunydd, echdoe, yma, yno, when Verbs follow them, suffer them to retain their radical Initials; but if Substantives follow them, they change their Initials to the soft Form.

Braidd and Prin, before a Verb, have y between them and the Verbs, in Affirmations, the Verb retaining its radical Initial; as, Prin y dûg o'r pren degwm.

When na, negative comes after them, Soft; as, Braidd na lithrais.

When compounded with Nouns, they make them change their Initials likewise into the soft Form; as, Braidd gyfwrdd, braidd gôf.

It is usual in Welsh to multiply Negatives; Ai am nad oedd dim beddau yn yr Aipht?

All Interjections make the Nouns following them change their Initials into the Soft; as, Ha elyn; tyred ŵr. But when Verbs come after them, they retain their radical Initials.

When we say, o Duw, and the like, o is set by itself, and Duw absolutely, q. d. o Dûw.

CHAP. XXXI.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

THE Conjunctions, A, na or no, and oni, change the Initial of the Word following them into Aspirate; as, Mam a thâd. A chig dy. Sainct i fwystfilod y ddaiar. Ná phen na chynffôn. Oni chăf; oni pheri. But Oni has sometimes the Radical; as,

Oni myn un am enaid,
Ymroi i Syr Rŷs, marw sy raid. T. A.

As also the soft; as, Cospi di oni weithi.

Mor and Cyn make no change of Ll and Rh; as, Cyn llyfned, cyn rhatted. Mor llawen, mor rhŷdd.

They change all the other mutable Consonants into the Soft; as, Mor dêg, cyn decced, mor grŷf, cyn gryfed.

Words keep their radical Initials, when they come immediately after any of the Conjunctions following, viz, Ai, can's, canys, cyd, bo, chwaith, chwaithach, eithr, er, o ethryb, etto, hagen, o herwydd, er henny, mai, nes namyn, oblegid, oblleid, onid, onis, on'd, os, or, pe, pes, taw, yr.

Ped, if, is used before Vowels. except before the Tenses of the Verb-Substantive Bod, which hath a soft Initial; as, ped fyddwn, ped fyddit, ped fyddai, &c.

Ped fuaswn, ped fuasit, ped fuasai, &c.

Or it is incorporated with the Verb, thus:

Sing. Pettwn, pettit, pettai.

Plur. Pettym, pettych, pettynt.

Sing. Pettaswn, asit, asai.

Plur. Pettasem, asech, asent.

The Conjunctions, Am, can, gan, neu, pan, change the radical Initial of the Word following it into its Soft.

When a Substantive comes after the Conjunction Hefyd, it has a soft Initial; as, Gwnaeth dirwg, hefyd gyflafan. But if a Verb follow, it retains its radical Initial; as, Dywedodd, hefyd tyngodd.

O, requires the radicall Initial after it; as, O ceri fi. Sometimes the Aspirate; as, o chyryd rhai ira herbyn. Psal. cân. xviii. 48.

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CHAP. XXXII.

The Construction of Prepositions.

THE Prepositions following have a radical Initial after them, viz. Amgylch, ar draws, cylch, er, er ys, erbyn, o fewn, ger bron, gerllaw,—goris, goruwch, gwedi, gyferbyn, heblaw, heibio; o herwydd, hwnt i is, islaw, o ethryb, o gylch, oddifewn, rhag, rhwng, uch, uwch, uwchlaw. And Yn before Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, and Words whose radical Initials are Ll and Rh.

Am, ar, at, can, gan, i, heb, o, oddiar, tan, tros, trwy, wrth, have soft Initials after them.

Words following A, tua, gyda, change their Radicals into Aspirates.

Hyd, may have either a radical or soft Initial.

When the Preposition Yn is joined to Nouns in the Signification of the Ablative Case, it hath the Liquod Form, and changeth its n into the Liquid of the Word following; as, Canol, yng-nghanol, and for Brevity's Sake, ynghanol. Pen, ym-mhen. Ty, yn-nhy. Bara, ym-mara. Duw, yn-Nuw. Gwr, yng-ngwr, and yngwr.

When it denotes Quality, State, or Change of a Thing, or Distribution, it changes the Initials of the Words following to the soft Form; as, Efe a fydd yn ben, a thi a fyddi yn gynffon. Deut. xxviii. 44. Mi a'th wneuthym yn Dduw i Pharao. Exod. vii. 1. Hi a aeth yn wialen. Ib. iv. 4. Ar holl ddyfroedd y rhai oeddynt yn yr afon, a drowyd yn waed.—Ib. vii. 20. Mi a'th wnaf yn ddoeth, yn ddysgedig, yn gyfoethog, &c. Hwy a lâs, yn ŵr, yn wraig, yn fychan, yn fawr, yn ddrŵg, yn dda.

Moreover, Prepositions are compounded one with another; as, o, adding the Syllable ddi, is

compounded with the following Prepositions; Ar, oddiar; amgylch, oddiamgylch; ger bron, oddiger bron; rhwng, oddi rhwng; am, oddiam; wrth, oddiwrth; gyda, oddi gyda; tan, oddi tan; tros, oddi tros; trwy, oddi trwy; gan, oddi gan So i fynu, i wared.

They are also compounded in the same manner with Adverbs of Place; oddi-yma, oddi-yna, oddiucho, oddiso, oddifry, oddiobry, oddidraw,— oddi-arnodd, odditanodd, &c.

CHAP XXXIII.

The Construction of Prepositions used in Composition.

A, Is compound with Words beginning with Aspirates; as, Athrist, achlust, achwlm, achwyn.

These following change the radical Initials of the Words they are compounded with into soft; Add, as, addfwyn, addfed. Am, as, amgylch, amdo. And compounded with Dy, as, Damgylchynu.

Ar, as Arbennig, ardderchawg, arwerthu, ardymmheru.

Ad, as, adfywio. Dad, as dadwyno. Lled, as, Lledfyw. Go, as, goddrwg, gobrudd. Gwrth, as, gwrthddywedyd. Hy, as, hybarch, hyfryd. Dar, as, darfod, darostwng. Rhy, as, rhybucho, rhybuched. Di, as, dibechod, diler. Dy, as, dygymmod, dygyrch. And di for dy, as, dilyn. Dir, as, dirdynnu, dirwestu.

So Dys, and dis, dos, which come from it, save only that the soft Consonants after s seem to sound stronger; Dosbarthu, dospartha, dosbleidio.

Ym is also with a soft; as, Ymwroli, ymbleidio.

Gor, before the Initials b, d, doth change them into the soft form; as, Gorfod, gorfwng, gorddwfr, gorddyfu. Before m, it sometimes retains the

radical Initial; as, Gormodd, gormail: and sometimes changes it into the Soft; as, Gorfoledd.

It changeth the Initials, P, C, T, into Aspirates; as, Gorthrechu, gorthrymmu, gorphwys, gorphen, gorchymmyn, gorcheifn, gorchaled, gorthir, gorthorch, gorthew, gorthaw;

Nid gorthaw a wnaf wrth a garwyf. C.

Before other Initials it retains the Radical; as, Gorllyfnu.

An, before Ll and R, is sometimes used with the Radical; as, Anllywodraeth, anrhydedd.

Sometimes with the soft Initial, and n being turned into f; as, Afluniaidd, aflafar, afrywiog, afreolus.

An, and Cyn, before the radical letters C, P, T, B, D, are used in the Liquid Form, the n being changed into the Liquid of the Word following, as in the Preposition Yn; as, Cywir; ang-nghywir; Cân, cyng-nghanedd. And more concisely, Anghywir, cynghanedd. Perffaith, am-mherffaith; porth, cym-mhorth. Teilwng, an-nheilwng; twrf, cynnhyrfu. Brŵd, am-mrwd. Duwiol, an-nuwiol.

Before G and M it is used with the Soft; Gŵr, anwr. Marwol, anfarwol. Cyd, is used with a soft Initial; as, Cyd-ladd, cyd-ddwyn, cyd-fasnach.

Sometimes before Ll, Rh, and Vowels, d is changed into f; as, Cyfladd, cyfled, cyfrodedd, cyfelin. Cyd, in others, has the same Construction as An and Cyn. Cynt, before Vowels and H remains unchanged; as, Cynt-haid. In others it is unconstant, and learned by Use; as, Cym-mru, cym-mhlith; cynrabad, cyndyn; cyssefin; cyntefin. Tra, before C, P, T, has an aspirate Initial; as, Tra-chadaran, tra-pharod. tra-thenau. Before others the Radical; as, Tra-blin, tra-dyfal, tra-glew, tra-mawr.

FINIS.

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ERRATA.

Page 1, Line 18, *dele* and.

——6 ——9, do. in.

——8 ——35, for Opposition read Apposition.

——19——2, instead of cclain read celain.

——26——13, instead of da'i read da'u.

——31——3, instead of contruction read construction.

——40——25, instead of carom read caront.

————27, instead of consonaut read consonant.

——54——9, instead of diddiw read diddim.

——58——3, instead of dueur read deuer.

——65——3, instead of digais read dygais and dygaist.

——74——23, instead of trygasoch read trigasoch.

——77——17, instead of oddair read oddiar.

——78——1, instead of am read om.

——81——30, instead of posscssed read possessed.

——93——37, instead of contruction read construction.

AR FYR Y CYHOEDDIR

Y

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(Pedwar Plyg), gyda Sylwiadau,

Y

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